The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII—NO. [illegible] — NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1858. — PRICE TWO CENTS.

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After the singing of a hymn, the Rev. Dr. Kirk, of Boston, was introduced. He said that the question which divides the two Tract Societies in New-York demands the prayerful consideration … [illegible]

… If it was meant that the Tract Society was to be a vast engine merely for the distribution of paper and printing ink over the land, I denounce the idea as absurd. … did you live to circulate books without regard to the words you sent over the land? In Boston they waited, before separating from the American Tract Society, until people said they were made of milk and water. But they were waiting for the signal of the watch which would bid them go onward, and it came at last. Now they are willing to follow it to the pole if need be. It is … to leave an old Society. So it is to part from an old house, but it is not sad to do right. Those whom he represented cherish an unabated gratitude toward the Society and its members; they are grateful to God that it has put so many good works in circulation. They had no wish to entice its members away from them. All they desired was, to do so much better, that every one would want to go with them. When the speaker took an office in the American Tract Society, he did not propose to fold his hands and wait for the tide to rise. The tide was up, and it was time for the boat to be launched. In New-England the Churches were right in their feelings on the subject. Of that there could be no doubt. Dr. Kirk then read the resolutions organizing the Society, showing the objects for which it was founded. If, at the next annual meeting of the Society, a resolution should be adopted that they should not receive money outside of the New-England States the volume would not be suppressed any longer. The reason for this meeting is that the Boston Society has resolved to be independent of the New-York Society, and it will no longer be an appendage of it. They have resolved to collect money wherever it can be got, and the American Tract Society may come to Boston and collect as well. The discourtesy of separation belongs to the latter, in the opinion of the New-England States and not to the former Society. The speaker then passed to a consideration of the means enjoyed by the Society for the prosecution of the work. He belonged to the Publication Committee of the Boston Society, and in that office he had had the importance of a revision of Tract literature weighing upon his mind. Such as the Churches needed would soon be provided. Some asked why they did not publish more tracts? Dr. Kirk said he had written two during the year, and the Committee had rejected both. What more could he do? [Laughter.] But he found that he was trespassing on the time allotted him, and concluded amid applause.

The Rev. Daniel Vrooman, a returned missionary from Canton, China, made some remarks detailing his experience on his former field of labor.

After another hymn had been sung, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher came forward amid prolonged applause. He said that it was not possible for Christians from all parts of the land to come up to anniversaries without a solemn sense of the presence of God in all the world. He is speaking by the voice of war and by rumors of war, by terrors and by revolutions. Every one who reads the times—every one who studies them in the light of God's Word must know that we are on the eve of great things, either for evil or for good; if for evil, that good may result by and by. Everywhere men are stirring, on all continents on all islands of the sea. There are almost no places in the world where men are torpid except in Tract Societies. [Laughter.] In this country we are stirred up not by wars and revolutions, but minds are agitated. Some are growing fierce, many hot. But why don't things that crack continents happen here? Because the discussion of all questions being free disarms danger. While emperors and kings and little kings, and priests and little priests are being tossed as ships are by storms, we are in no turmoil. Discussion is spoken of; there are some men who sleep on discussion, who dine on it and make it their week-day devotion, but the Union is too solid to break up. There is nothing the devil could gain from it and much that Christ might, so there is no danger from that quarter. He would that the lesson of free discussion had been learned as thoroughly by all the rest as it had been by some; or, rather, that it had been learned as thoroughly by some as it had been by all the rest. Yesterday he had learned much of the things that related to Christ's kingdom. By a morning paper, which Mr. B. cited, he found that he had been instructed by the Rev. Daniel Lord. It must have been Daniel in the lion's den that time. [Laughter.] He had learned, among other things, that deliberative bodies were not the place to discuss grand moral questions in. When I looked around that assembly, said Mr. B., and saw that every other man was gray-haired, when I thought that the average age of the men present was at least fifty years, … [illegible] … Last year the Society had … and they thought they would try the lawyer this time, for when Christ was to be put down in the temple, the [illegible]

… supposed that quality had something to do with the question of circulation. But, then, why not circulate tracts in the South? Oh! they are not wanted there, and the plain English of Mr. Lord's language is, that if tracts won't circulate they might as well print them in an unknown tongue as to issue those which men don't want. As soon, therefore, as a man is found out not to want the truth, then you are to stop giving it to him. Of course if any one should take tracts to Mercer-street, they will not be wanted there, but is that any reason they should not be distributed? Suppose some one should take tracts on stealing to the Five Points. What do you mean? they would say, by sending your tracts here? We don't want them. We haven't any morals down here." [Excessive laughter.] There ought to be a census taken of what men want. Thus far the business of the Society has never been conducted properly. But how do they know that tracts on Slavery won't circulate South? Mr. Beecher said that not south of Mason & Dixon's line, but south of Virginia, he would engage to find 100 men that would read tracts on Slavery for every one who would read the ordinary publications of the Society. The men who support such doctrines as these are the men who wrap themselves up in … and think no one else is different from them. Many hundreds South do not hold slaves, and they are hungering to know what the truth is. Well digested tracts and those properly written, they will read. Even those on the duties of masters will be circulated there. Some say masters have no duties; but they have. The first is emancipation, [great laughter,] all the rest follow in natural order. The duties of servants—or if that is not plain enough, the duties of slaves would come next, for the oppressed in the sight of God's law have their duties to perform. Mr. Beecher pledged himself, emphatically, to see that 10,000,000 pages of tracts on Slavery should be circulated in the Southern States if the Tract Society would issue them. I make the offer, said he, for the Society to take it up if it will. But Mr. Lord says that the Society first circulates, then it elects, and then it dies. The elected do everything else. Then all the functions of the members cease. Mr. Beecher contended that the Society might further instruct, and that the Publishing Committee were bound to act on their instructions. He ridiculed the idea of there being any less chance of the truth coming out in the large assembly than when the six met. He could conceive that there might be some subject relating to the unity of the human race, or some question in Mongolian ethics, which it would be dangerous to discuss in a popular assembly. But this question of Slavery has been discussed by these men in all meetings, and when they come together in the Tract Society they are told that it is not safe to trust them with talking it over if they can eliminate nothing that would be for the advantage of the Tract Society. Mr. B. never knew a body of men that undertook to … power they did not have, and then endeavored to shut up men's mouths. Yet, both things have been done in this City of New-York. They have shut up men's mouths as effectually as ever Louis Napoleon did. Had it occurred in Washington it could not have been wondered at. Surprise at anything which could take place there is an emotion which has long since died out, but that the deed should have been accomplished by men who fairly reeked with devotion is wonderful. If the sweet odor of sanctity could have saved them they would have smelled to heaven. [Laughter.] I should like, said Mr. Beecher, with an inimitable air, to be an agent and go around collecting money for the Society. I should like to go to a simple farmer and tell him, "my friend, it is your duty to give me $10 or $20." The farmer says, "what will be done with the money?" "Why, my friend, it will go into the Treasury of the Lord." "Yes, but who has charge of it then, who holds the bag?" [Great laughter.] "Why, it is held by those men who pray all day, and who read the Bible and do all these good things, and then shut up men's mouths." "Yes, but how is the money going to be used?" "Why, my friend," I should of course reply, "you are meddling with things which do not at all concern you; the Committee manages that." [Excessive laughter.] Or suppose I should go to a couple of others, said Mr. B., and persuade one to give $20; he becomes a life member; the other gives $50, and he is made a life director; and now they are going to have part in the management of the Society. They go to the Academy of Music. Him of the red ticket is put on one side, and him with the other ticket on the other. It is difficult to tell what they are going to do, but there is a speech made and a buzzing about follows, and they finally go out. "Well," one says, "what have you done?" and the other replies, "What have you done?" and they both ask, "What have they done?" [Laughter.] And what have they done but dupe two men, and get $20 from one, and $50 from the other? If these men were not so good—if they did not pray morning and night—if they did not read their Bibles until they were worn out—they could not stand in their positions for a year, their conduct is so outrageous. I was urged, yesterday, said Mr. B., to go up on the platform and speak. I was told I could do so if I would, but you don't catch me playing frog for any one—jumping on a platform to be put down again, and they all know it. If you let this year go by unmarked, if this land lets these men go on so disregardless of the principles of religion and morals and of right, civil as well as ecclesiastical government, we have passed a crisis indeed. But there is a public sentiment which will drown out even the Tract Society. It goes so surely and certainly to the execution of its duty that there need be no haste. There has never been an age in which men, feeling the evils of the time, have cried out more earnestly, "How long, O, Lord, how long?" Suffering slaves, and many men, lift up their prayers, and yet the great God dwells in Eternity, and though he seems to delay he will come. He will yet mark for condign punishment the men who, under the name of religion, have violated our rights and our liberties. If that is Christianity which they are practicing they have another Testament than mine. But there is another question, said Mr. B., which must be considered. It is the problem of Asia, of Europe, of North America and of South America. What is the duty of the strong to the weak? The world says they must serve the strong, but the Bible gives another answer—that the duty of strength and might is to embosom weakness—to open the heart to be a shelter for them, and if Calvary has done any one thing it has taught the truth that God laid himself down a sacrifice for the weak, and that he arose again lifting them up in the majesty of his might. God teaches by the voice of Calvary, by the death and resurrection of his Son, take care of the weak, love them, lift them, raise them that they may be helped and that you may help them. What says England when the question is put to her, What is the duty of the strong to the weak? To get opium and indigo out of them. France says take them from the coast of Africa as voluntary slaves. Our nation says give them the cat-o'-nine-tails. I can never forget, said the speaker, that my father and my father's father, that my mother and my mother's mother, were members of a church on earth, and if Christ had not sanctified it, it would be enough for me that they had belonged to it, and God forbid that I should ever forget it. I would stand and see the year's work go past without lifting a finger if I might see the church of my fathers standing in the Lord's place and doing the Lord's work. For more than thirty years the diapason of this nature has been the sighing and dying of the slave. In my day, said Mr. Beecher, the conflict has taken place. He remembered the day of mobs, when Birney's press was thrown into the Ohio, when Theodore D. Weld was pelted with unvitalized eggs, and when it was as much as a man's life was worth to be called an Abolitionist. But those churches which refused to discuss the question have been overrun with it; Synods which have acted dykes have been overwhelmed by it, even General Assemblies have been carried captive, and whole neighborhoods have been converted. The Tract Society is about the only Society that has maintained a bad consistency, and if to speak for the poor and oppressed will be accounted for condemnation in the Day of Judgment, it will not have this sin to answer for. He was ashamed of the Institution. If they would give up their claim to being considered a religious Society, and taking the money they had obtained under false pretences devote it to publishing books in the line they had laid out he would find no fault. But now the Society stands as authorized by the churches, while there is not a vice or sin not inherent in Slavery, the crime which they are called on to condemn. They are so busy teaching the Gospel that they cannot touch lying, stealing and adultery, and this because there is a certain kind of religion which they can teach apart from practice. But

[illegible] … God had sent them to do a great work. Use your other brethren, whom you love so much. I love them too—I mean all the pious things, but you must take them for granted. Use those brethren as the Spartans did their Helot slaves. Show them to your children as they rise and stagger, that in their wickedness they may learn a lesson from the sight. [Sensation.] Mr. Beecher ran a parallel between the Apostles of old and the Executive Committee of the Society—[reading the names of the latter, and emphasizing the D. D. at the end of each.] If the Apostles had gone to work as they did now-a-days, he asked how long it would take to evangelize the world. He had the greatest respect for these gentlemen. If they were here he would treat them with the same respect he showed the other ladies. [Laughter.] The doctrine taught at the meeting of the previous day was that the executive of the Society must inculcate no doctrines which the people did not want to hear. The doctrine and the place of meeting were just alike. There were little fat wooden cherubs sitting all around the galleries; there too were the caryatides—old men and women bearing each one their burden, and all were cut off at the legs so as to keep them from running away. There were fit objects to receive the Gospel inculcated there in the Opera House. In conclusion, Mr. B. said he hoped he should have an opportunity of explaining to the secretaries of the Tract Society in a private interview, if he had said anything to hurt their feelings or those of any of the Executive Committee.

The same deafening applause which interrupted the delivery of the address was given at its close. The address must be considered in every respect as Mr. Beecher's, but the continual and indignant flashes of sarcasm and the bitter denunciation, no report can do full justice to. The audience leaned forward from their seats, the clergymen in the pulpit came up to the desk that they might not loose a word, and more than once tears were streaming down checks where they are not often seen. The venerable Dr. Lyman Beecher, the father of the speaker, was directly behind Mr. Beecher and did not take his seat during the delivery of the address.

The Congregational Collation.

SPEECHES OF THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, THE REV. DRS. ANDERSON, LANGWORTHY, WOLCOTT, SCUDDER, &C.

No more genial or hearty *réunion* has occurred during the Anniversary season than the Congregational Collation last night at the City Assembly Rooms. More than any, perhaps, was it in keeping with the fancies which poetry has associated with "the merry month of May." Such gatherings prove healthy provocatives of friendship, good will, innocent gaiety, general kindliness of feeling, and unembittered enjoyment. The festival of last night was a brilliant exemplification of this. The room was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, whose hilarity seemed to be as hearty in laughing at a good joke as their devotion was undoubtedly sincere when raising their voices in the hymn of praise. Dodworth's Band furnished the instrumental music, Mr. Beecher most of the jokes, all the speakers the eloquence, the Committee of Arrangements bouquets to meet the ladies, and refreshments to everybody; and of course the entire assemblage, in their turn, exhibited unbounded appreciation of everything. Mr. Beecher presided. Beside him was his father, Dr. Lyman Beecher, and behind and around him were many distinguished clergymen, not of the Congregational denomination alone, but Baptists, Presbyterians and Dutch Reformed, as well.

The Rev. Dr. Thompson opened the proceedings by saying:

Ladies and Gentlemen: In behalf of the Committee of Arrangements appointed by the Trustees of the American Congregational Union, I am happy to introduce to you, as the Chairman for the evening, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn. [Immense applause.] And in order to guard against any erratic tendencies, I shall keep a seat close beside him myself, all the evening. [Laughter.]

Mr. Beecher clapped Dr. Thompson approvingly on the back, and the audience burst into another fit of laughing.

He then rose amid renewed applause, and said:

I have been taught—and no man has had better teachers, however little I may have improved by the teaching—I have been taught from my childhood that there was nothing which was not made better, sweeter, happier by the Divine blessing. To-night we are gathered together, in some sense, as a family. We come together in our social capacity. We come to enjoy each other's presence and to be glad, and it seems eminently fit that our joy should have the Divine blessing resting upon it, and I know that you, all of you, will unite gladly in an offering of praise, and in prayer of supplication. I ask the Rev. Dr. Dwight, of Portland, Me., to lead our devotions.

Dr. Dwight offered prayer, in which he returned special thanks for the Bible, the Puritan's book, and for the free institutions which the Puritans established in beloved New-England.

Mr. Beecher resumed—My Christian friends: It is made my pleasant duty to greet you, and to bid you welcome, to-night, in this fair assembly. This festival is the festival of the Christian Congregationalists of New-York. We do not lay aside our name, although we do not appear here as a sect. We are here entertaining guests in our household, and I see here brethren of the Baptist denomination—a very good denomination, that only needs to be made a little better to be as good as we are. [Laughter.] I see here, also, brethren of the Presbyterian denomination, and better fields good seed was never sown in. I see here, if I mistake not, brethren of the Presbyterian Church, and of the Episcopalian; and I know not that we have not representatives of all the Christian denominations. It gives us great pleasure to see them. We ask them here to-night, not to abuse their feelings or their views, nor to raise any questions between them and us, but simply to open our hearts to them very cordially, and say, Brethren, whatever in the discharge of our duty we are obliged to do out there, (pointing to the door,) in here we want to show you that we have a large place and a warm place, a cordial heart and a friendly greeting for you. You are Christian guests and we are Christian entertainers, and in the name of our Master we bid you welcome and are glad to see you. In the conduct of the services this evening there is but one thing that is to be forbidden, and that is, silence and stupidity. [Laughter.] They are mortal sins. We account social feeling to be an eminent grace and virtue to-night, and if your gladness wreathe your face in smiles do not think that they need to be checked in this presence; and if your smiles shall break out into laughter you are very welcome to laugh here, and I only wish that there may be such good and profitable matter set forth here, with *immovellise* cast upon it, as shall justify a great deal the laughter—for laughter is not only good for digestion but for character, too, and there is much Christian character residing in amiable dispositions. I hold in my hand a paper published in New-York which you may have heard of. It is called the *Evangelist*, and there is an article here which I do not know that I should have mentioned if I had not the very culprit before me. It is called "*Gastronomic Piety*," and it begins in this wise:

"The time was when fasting and prayer seemed naturally associated. When Daniel set his face unto the Lord God to seek by prayer and supplications, it was with fasting, sackcloth and ashes. When the people of Nineveh believed God, they proclaimed a fast. Our fathers had a puritanic way of fasting on special occasions; many an interested and anxious listener at our anniversaries, in years gone by, was content to deny his bodily appetite, that his soul might be fed and stimulated by the cheering intelligence, and the glowing utterance of those occasions." [Laughter.]

Well, there is a good deal more that is equally good with that. Now all this, he says—apparent as it is to remove the scruples of those who, at a distance, are casuistically discussing the experience attending the Anniversaries—does not go far enough. He says:

"We want the connection of gastronomics with piety more clearly delineated. We want an argument to remove the old-fashioned, Puritanical objections to baiting the hook of the Anniversaries with this kind of meat. We think that here is a broad field for the exercise of ingenuity and intellectual ability, and we wonder that it has never been enlightened by a Star. Our bluntness of discernment only allows us to perceive a portion of it."

Well, the "Star" has arisen on the field, and we will make a remark or two. [Great laughter.] Here is a little book that I hold in my hand, and, by-the-by, that is a very precious little book to me, not merely because it is the Bible, but because it is that exact book that I campaigned all Indiana with in the days of my Western ministration—that is the little book that I used to fire out of all over the Western

[illegible] … declared unto them.

If the Evangelist, therefore, will go back to this chapter, by the time, by the time that it has called down to the next Anniversary occasions, and comes to the collations, I have no doubt it will be better informed as to the Christian mode of spending an Anniversary evening together in a social way. [Laughter.] However, experience has shown that fasting is not always disconnected from feasting. There have been periods when people here have been obliged to fast whether they wanted or not. On this evening, however, we hope to be able to satisfy all reasonable wants in this matter, and in due time. We have made arrangements to that effect, which we hope to carry out successfully. Whether there will be anything left to send to those who remain without a portion is yet to be seen.

Allow me to say, in respect to this matter, treating it a little more largely, and in closing these few remarks of mine, that I hold religion to be that large spirit of God shed broad upon the human heart, not developing any one form of experience, but developing every part of man's nature in its right estate and in its right subordinations. I hold that that spirit of divine love which is shed broad upon the heart makes the man better, not merely in his moral sentiments, but better in his whole intellectual life; better not in this alone, but in his artistic life, his life of taste; better not in that alone, but in all his domestic affections; and that a truly felt manhood develops christianity universally. And I hold it as a part of the Church to represent religion not merely by its doctrinal forms, not merely by its moral forms, but by its social and domestic duties. But one of the things we owe to the glory and honor of God, is to manifest to the world that the glory of vital goodness is to make men not only for a … but we ought to show it to them in our assemblings, in other words in our Christian Churches. The sweet juice of religion should be developed now as in other days the said was. We ought to show that Christian is above all other men free, strong, joyful; above other … fitted for the innocent amenities of life, and for all the sweet festivities that belong to social intermingling. And we have attempted in our small way, with imperfect success as yet, but every year with a better success, to show to our children, to the young persons of our churches, to our friends, to the community, that to become a Christian is not to become gloomy … to become an isolated being, but that it develops all joyful feeling and all social nature. … Christians unite, one in the love of God, … will not forget that on this basis of the love of God we will build such love for each other that out of it will spring forth such fruit, such vines, such … so many fragrant blossoms, and such … of joy, that men, looking upon us, shall glorify our Father in Heaven and say, let me, too, be a Christian, if such is Christianity! [Loud applause.]

On again rising, Mr. Beecher introduced the Rev. Mr. Langworthy, saying, "You will now listen to a speech from the Rev. Mr. Langworthy—he says a statement; I say a speech."

The Rev. Mr. Langworthy—I cannot make one. [Laughter.] The Rev. gentleman proceeded, as Secretary of the Trustees of the Congregational Union, to state the objects of the Union, and the good which it has thus far accomplished. Its aim, he said, was not only to promote brotherly feeling among Congregationalists, but to aid poor and struggling Churches. He limited his address to three topics: *First*, Is there such a want in the Congregational denomination? *Second*, Can it be met? *Third*, Can it be made to pay? These questions he severally discussed and answered in the affirmative. He dwelt particularly on the poverty of many Churches, and the duty of the strong Churches to aid those weaker ones, so that they might be made living and effective.

Mr. Beecher—It is perfectly safe to believe every word he has said, for we are not going to take up any collection to-night. [Laughter.]

The hymn "O, Holy Lord," was then sung, the whole audience rising, and, in a tremendous volume of sound, almost drowning the band. The effect was most impressive.

Mr. Beecher proposed the following sentiment:

"The descendants of the Puritans,—may they always proceed in right lines."

He called on the Rev. S. Wolcott, of Rhode Island, but, previously paid that gentleman a series of flattering compliments *apropos* of his ancestor, Gov. Wolcott, who, with his daughters, melted into bullets the old leaden statute of King George that mysteriously disappeared one night from the Bowling-green, and furnished them to the revolutionary army to shoot the soldiers of that same king,—and *apropos*, also, of the position which Mr. Walcott had assumed in the discussions that occurred at the meeting yesterday of the Boston Tract Society, where he endeavored to do battle against another king.

The Rev. S. Wolcott replied. He lamented the growing indifference to the evils of the time, and asked was it not the glorious work of the gospel to reform abuses, and how shall the gigantic evils of society be destroyed except by a direct assault and determined valor?

Mr. Beecher then informed the assemblage that while the band was discoursing some of its sweetest music, say Beethoven's, the ushers would give to each lady a boquet of flowers. This was a matter in which the gentlemen were to have no concern, and in regard to which they were to consider themselves as utterly annihilated. He did not know that there would be boquets sufficient to supply every lady with one, but, so far as they went, they were to be regarded as a special expression of regard for each recipient; as to those who got none, they were to bear in mind that it was because their merits were considered as above expression. (Great laughter.)

At the close of this interesting interlude, which was varied by a running fire of witticisms among the gentlemen on the platform, Mr. Beecher proposed the following sentiment: "*Our Congregational brethren of the Baptist order*; when our Puritan fathers cast off Roger Williams from Massachusetts, they sent forth religious freedom to possess the whole land."

The Rev. Dr. Anderson, President of the Rochester College, replied in a very interesting address, in which, among other things, he traced the early devotion to religious liberty exhibited in the history of the Baptists; deprecated all attempts to make denominationalism a means of severing or preventing friendly relations among men; and argued that, on the whole, denominationalism was a necessary result of liberty of thought, and an index of popular intelligence.

The next sentiment was;

The work of Propagating the Gospel—A pledge of unity to Christians.

Mr. Beecher prefaced this by some very friendly remarks about the Dutch Reformed Church, and said that it would be replied to by a gentleman well-known to them all, and who, he believed, was himself a Dutchman.

The Rev. Mr. Scudder, in commencing his reply, said he feared the audience were doomed to be disappointed, for the idea of a Dutchman was generally associated with a notion not inaptly illustrated by the story of the Irishman who, having built his house, surrounded it with a wall four feet high and five feet broad, and, being asked by a neighbor his reason for it, declared, "Sure if the wall falls it will be higher than ever." Such was the general opinion as to the architectural build of a Dutchman. [Laughter.] He was supposed to have more horizontal than vertical. He (the speaker) proceeded to say that he accepted the sentiment with all his heart, and coincided fully with the gentleman who had preceded him as to the folly of making Church distinctions among Christians, when Christian work was to be done. The only difference, he said, turning to the Chairman, is that mine is a little better, for if it wasn't I would go over to yours at once. [Laughter.] A Hindoo proverb says, "If you noilify a dog's tail with oil, and put it into splints, yet you cannot get the crook out of it." Now, this denominationalism is the crook, and every man is expected triumphantly to wag his own peculiarity. [Convulsive laughter.] But don't you see that we have a ground for gratitude. The crook is not in the head, it is not in the legs, it is not in the heart; it is in the tail. [Renewed laughter.] Our denominationalism is the tail end of us, and if you cut it clean off, we would be just as well off as before; and the fact is, there are many breeds that are supposed to be improved by chopping off their tails when they are young. [Laughter.] The Rev. gentleman, having got to the tail of his exordium, proceeded to discuss the question as to the necessity of supporting missionary effort abroad.

The next speaker was Professor Thatcher, of New Haven. When he had concluded,

Mr. Beecher announced that the promised refreshments would now be indulged. Accordingly the appropriate arrangements were made, the aisles were

[illegible]

Woman's Rights Meeting.

SPEECHES OF MRS. DALL, LUCRETIA MOTT, ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL, WENDELL PHILLIPS AND MRS. ROSE.

The Woman's Rights meeting held last evening at Mozart Hall, was well calculated to … [illegible] … Of course, it being a meeting that women were to address, where "women have rights in public that men are bound to maintain," there was no … present.

At 7½, the Rev. Miss Susan B. Anthony called to order some 1,700 persons gathered inside the Hall. Miss Anthony warned the company in response to the perpetual demand to "sit down in front," that those who were crowding all the aisles could not sit down. Their position would be uncomfortable enough, at the best. She hoped those who had seats would have patience, too, even if they could not see. [Applause.] She introduced Mrs. Caroline H. Dall, of Boston.

Mrs. D. came forward—a brief little woman, of a thin face, and rather a thin voice. She read her address, which she said was mostly extracted from one of a series of lectures delivered last year in Boston. The few who could hear her, perceived that she was reading a notice of the career of Mary Wollstonecraft, the daughter of Godwin, and the author of the *Rights of Women*. Mrs. Dall had carefully read this famous book which had been so much abused, and found it a simple determined plea for the education of woman. If reprinted now, just a century since the birth of its author, it would only be objected to as too simple—repeating what now is well known and admitted. We should miss the smack of fanaticism, which is so much relished, but it … English life in its day. It was devoted to Talleyrand, and in the preface of dedication alone was to be found anything that would seem to justify the wrath of her abusers. Mrs. Dall's remarks, except in that they justified the marriage of her heroine to one, to whom she refused to be united according to the marriage ceremony, could have offended none of her audience. But throughout the whole course of them she was interrupted by cries of "Louder," "Louder," "Sit down," "Go on," &c., until, while not half through, saying that the presiding officer of the meeting had assured her that it was doubtful if she could make herself heard, she sat down amidst applause.

Miss Anthony hoped the audience would be quiet, while they were addressed by the pioneer of their cause, Lucretia Mott, of Philadelphia.

Miss Mott sympathized with the audience, who were evidently impatient, because they could not hear. Remembering how tiresome long speeches must be, especially to those who could not hear them, and remembering that woman's voice had not yet been much educated to fill with her voice public halls, she would speak briefly. She said it was altogether unnecessary to define the intentions of the advocates of woman's rights. She only wished to point out how the prophecy of Catharine Beecher, twenty years ago, had come true, that woman was not now satisfied to do a little sewing, a little reading, and a little embroidery, but was thinking for self and working with reference to the saving of souls. Now, woman, no longer trusting to the interpretation of her master, was reading the Bible for herself. Some South Side Adams, some John Chambers, might yet, by garbled extracts, construe the Bible to argue and command the slavery of woman, but they stood in a minority and few believed them. Woman's pen was busy, and to her eloquence, in the crowds that gathered to hear Jessie Marie testified, the people were eager to listen. When the venerable lady sat down there were cheers, hisses, calls for "Lucy Stone," "Rose," "Miss Rose," "Greeley," "Phillips," "Garrison," "Smith," and some one, in stentorian voice proposed "three cheers for Lucy."

Miss Anthony said: "Friends, we have a programme of our own, and you, our guests, I am sure, will be courteous enough to submit to our pleasure while you are here. [Applause.] She introduced Mrs. Antoinette Brown Blackwell.

Mrs. Blackwell, dressed all in black silk, with flowing sleeves of lace and of silk, came forward, looking younger than ten years ago, composed and prepared. She was greeted with long applause, of which the rowdies taking advantage, fell to whistling, drumming, groaning and cat-calls. Said Miss B., I will try to be heard and if I cannot be, I will sit down. [Cries of "Good," "Go on," "Go in."] There was no divine law, she said, which stamped woman inferior to man, none to hedge out the tree of knowledge from her, and yet, as a class, women were weak and inferior. Our wisest women never were the superiors of our wisest men, even if equal to them. Then she must be either weaker by nature or the deficiency lies in her education, and here lay the difficulty. The laws that oppress women were few, but they disfranchised her. They withheld from married women certain property rights, certain social rights, certain maternal rights. The first demand of woman was that legally she should be made equal with man—she asked only justice. "Shakespeare is my demi-god," said a male critic, "but if he were a woman I would not marry him." First, man would lay the scalpel to the brain and pare away all its surplus, before his wife would suit him. Mrs. B. rapidly sketched the representative father, who, sitting by the open coffin of his only son, says, out of his broken-heartedness, to his daughter, who comes to weep with him, "Oh, my dear child, I wish you were a boy." [Laughter on the part of the asses in the gallery, and indignant hisses on the part of those who are disgusted with them,] discovering to his insulted daughter that his pride and ambition are bleeding more than his love. But she takes boys for her model. [The asses laugh uproariously—the audience cry "hush," "shame," "shut up."] She does all that boys would do, hoping to win the love of her father. Boys study Latin—she studies Latin and receives the first honors—the delighted father again insults her when he speaks his heart to her, "Oh, my daughter, you ought to have been a boy." [The asses laugh again—the audience keeps perfect silence.] The daughter, when she has arrived at maturity, though the father has no longer the authority to control her, by the love she bears him is entreated still to keep down all those aspirations which urge her to assert herself. When his head is hid away at last, her kindred are all against her, and unless she has unusual power to face difficulties and rise above them, she is sacrificed to the Moloch of a pretended modesty. Can we conceive of Jesus of Nazareth shrinking bashfully, gracefully, modestly away from the crowds that curiosity had brought to hear him? He lost himself in his great theme. His sublime thought overtowered all native fear. Shall woman be instructed to put her modesty above all themes? [Cries of "Louder;" "Louder;" "Good."] Are the archangels, because of their great knowledge and wisdom, any less lovely? The daughters of the rich man may be saved from the usual fate—to be sacrificed to mammon in the name of matrimony—because money settled on her, married or unmarried, will insure her position; but when a man is both poor and proud, pitiable is the fate of his daughters. [Cries of "Time's up;" "Sit down;" "Go on," "Give Phillips a chance," &c.]

Next Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose was introduced. She made a strong, manly speech, with many delicate womanly touches of wit, and some sharp hits at the rowdies who perpetually interrupted her, but commanded her temper to the last, and concluded even with a compliment to the boys who were trying so hard to behave well while in good company. Her subject was "The Education of Woman," but she would not argue it. The Press, as often the led as the leader, the bar still oftener led than leading, and the pulpit which uniformly was in the rear of public opinion, were altogether at last pleading for the Education of Woman. Time was, when if she could write her name, so as simply affix it to the marriage document, it was enough. Society advanced, and Woman was required to read and to know how to write, but of arithmetic what need had she? Except to be able to figure up her children? But now society demanded her equal education with her brother. And why should she not be? The cultivation of all the powers and faculties promoted the physical and moral improvement, furnished the purest enjoyments of life, and gave power. Does not she need all these? Then is not she entitled to them? But some one might say she was educated as well as her brother in the primary public and collegiate schools. Granted. But after that the girl's education is pronounced finished—the boy's is just beginning. She goes then into society, marries, and then, like a picture, is framed in guilt or pine, according to her position, is hung up to grace the drawing-room or drudge in the kitchen, but from that time has ceased to exist. [Cries of "Louder," "that's the talk," "hold up," &c.] Will you ask is not that enough? She must confine herself to her sphere, but what is her sphere, or rather what is it not? Go to Washington—[hisses, cheers, and the apparent bleating of a lamb heard,]—if women were educated as they ought to be, these grown up boys would know better how to behave themselves. [Applause and laughter.] Educate women, and you needn't "protect" them any more. Talk of man's protecting women—hear it! [Applause.] If women need property, they have a right to accumulate it, and if to accumulate, to protect it. All woman asks of man is space to grow in—[uproarious and disgraceful yelling and roars in the galleries,]—that, and nothing more.

Wendell Phillips next came forward, … [illegible]

[illegible]

The American and Foreign Baptist Bible Society.

The twenty-second Anniversary of this Society was held yesterday at the South Baptist Church, Twenty-fifth-street. The house was well filled with those interested in the cause. The Rev. Dr. Welch presided, and the Rev. Dr. … read a portion of Scripture. The Rev. Dr. … offered prayer. The Rev. Dr. … made a short address. The Treasurer's Report shows the total receipts of the Society for the year to be $[illegible]. Expenditures, $[illegible]. The General Agent, the Rev. Mr. …, read the Annual Report, a lengthy one. … the country, he said, … but there had been less than half that number of Bibles printed for circulation. The Scriptures were circulated, however, in fifty different languages and dialects, in various parts of India, China, France, Africa and America. The Society employs twenty-four colporteurs in Germany and America, who have made [illegible] visits, distributed 2,063 copies of the Scriptures, induced … children to attend Sabbath-School, and [illegible] persons to attend church. There have been [illegible] conversions and 241 baptized. The number of copies of the Scriptures sold in this country and Germany, and … given away, was 661. The report dwelt at length upon the conversion of a native of Hindostan by reading the New Testament in his own language.

The Committee upon the nomination of officers made their report as follows:

President—The Rev. Bartholomew T. Welch, D. D., of New-York.

Corresponding Secretary—U. D. Ward, (re-elected).

Recording Secretary—Warren Carter.

Treasurer—Wm. Phelps, Esq., in place of … Platt, resigned.

The list of Vice-Presidents is the same as those of last year, with the exception of J. H. Rawlinson, of California, and A. McClay, D. D., in place of Isaac Newton, deceased. The third and retiring class of managers were nominated with three exceptions, viz: H. G. Weston, W. J. Beebe and H. Lewis, who were elected in place of Isaac Newton, R. W. Martin, and W. J. Todd.

The Rev. Mr. Jeffery announced the result of the late Consolidation Convention, and read the resolutions adopted by that body. The report was accepted, and then the debate which had been closed in Oliver-street was substantially renewed upon the general question. Various motions were made, and the alleged legal difficulties in the way were canvassed. The Rev. Mr. Bosworth, of Portland, suggested that a legal opinion should be obtained, from a disinterested source upon these points, and let that be final. Pending the debate the Convention adjourned to 2½ P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Society assembled at the hour appointed, and was opened with the usual exercises. After a prolonged discussion upon the subject of the union of the two Societies, resolutions were adopted substantially acquiescing in the recommendation of the Oliver-street Convention, and approving of the contemplated union under one Board of Managers.

EVENING SESSION.

The Anniversary sermon before the above Society was delivered last evening by the Rev. John Dowling, D. D., to a large audience in the South Baptist Church, Twenty-fifth-street.

The 19th Psalm was read as the selection for the evening: "The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth his handy work." Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Mr. …, and the choir sung a hymn.

The text was a part of the 39th verse of the fifth chapter of the Gospel according to St. John: "And they are they which testify of me."

The subject of the discourse, as intimated in the text, was "the testimony of the Bible to Jesus a reason for its dissemination." This proposition was treated under four distinct heads, as follows: First, The one great and paramount object of the Scriptures is to testify of Jesus. Second, That this authoritative testimony is to be found in the Bible alone; here only is the Saviour revealed. Third, Hence, it follows that the Bible should … occupy the place of the first authority in God's divinely appointed system of means for the evangelization of the world. Fourth, That it behooves us to rejoice in what has already been done towards giving the Bible to the world, and to pause not in our labors so long as there is a single living language into which it is not translated, or a single family destitute of this precious treasure.

The sermon was an elaborate … of the great … of Bible history, of the Jewish …, … of the Prophets, and the poetry of the Psalms as they related directly to the coming of the promised Messiah; and was concluded …

Continued on Eighth Page.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

Twenty-sixth Anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The weather on Wednesday was miserable. It rained hard and blew with a gusto, just as if it felt pleasure in annoying the Anniversary-going people. And if it did not annoy, it certainly deterred (or something else did) any considerable number of them from attending the Second Day's Proceedings of the American Anti-Slavery Society, for when Mr. William Lloyd Garrison called the meeting to order, fully an hour after the specified time, at a liberal computation there were not more than two hundred and fifty persons present, in the vast City Assembly Rooms, capable of holding two thousand comfortably, and about three or four hundred more on an emergency. There were more Quakers than on the preceding day, and more colored people also, [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Charles Lenox Remond, the colored orator from Massachusetts, addressing the President, stated that there was a woman in the audience, who had lately been a slave herself, and was now trying to purchase her daughter, for the sum of [illegible] which her owner said he would accept for her. Of this sum $150 had been raised, so that [illegible] was yet to be forthcoming, from some quarter or other. Would the meeting do something towards that end? Would they assist to restore the daughter to the mother?

We grieve to say it, but the American Anti-Slavery Society, so far as it was represented by the presence of [illegible] of its friends, including the President, Mr. Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Mr. May, and other standard-bearers of the cause, did not subscribe a penny for the restoration of that daughter to that mother's arms—not one penny. It is true that it is against their principles, as they say, to subscribe for the purchase of human flesh, as that would be tantamount to the right to sell it, and would be considered a compromise of their principles. Nevertheless, that mother, begging money to buy her own daughter, stood up in the meeting, anxiously looking at the faces of the members and friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society to discover the first mark of sympathy, practically evidenced by the taking from their pockets a single coin towards the ransom of her daughter, and she looked in vain. Some one, not a [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Garrison, in reply to this speaker, said that nothing had fallen from the lips of anybody on that platform in reference to the Anti-Slavery position of Mr. Beecher or Dr. Cheever. It was to the Pro-Slavery position which those gentlemen occupied [illegible]

[illegible]

Lucretia Mott was the next speaker. Her remarks were brief, but, as they ever do, commanded the respectful attention of the audience. Notwithstanding the cheering signs of the times, she said, there was a great deal to be done by the friends of the slave, toward the accomplishment of his emancipation. The number of slaves, of late years, had much increased, and new difficulties presented themselves. They (the Society) must work on and work ever, opening new paths, to attain the end they had in view. It was part of their work to criticise the shortcomings of those who had begun well, and ran well for a time, but who had declined under the heat and burden of the day. It was necessary that they (the Society) should watch over each other for good. The novelty of the cause had passed away to some extent, and therefore less curiosity and more show of interest was expressed towards it than formerly, but the cause was still growing, growing. Only an hour before she (the speaker) had left, in a Quaker meeting, a thousand women, met to discuss interests pertaining to Quakers, who were determined to make Anti-Slavery one of the great points for which they would hereafter contend.

The Rev. Mr. Noyes, of this City, followed in a brief speech, in which he scolded the Republican Party for its alleged time serving propensities, lopping off something here to get the support of the American Party, and lopping off something there to please the Conservatives of the Northern States. As to that, however, there was no faith among politicians at all. Even the clergy were not so outspoken as could be desired, but some allowance must be made for their position. A large number of them would thank God for the liberty to stand on that platform, did not circumstances beyond their control keep them back. He knew, in his own experience, what it was to have the truth in his mouth, without daring to speak it. Of the Republican Party, even as it was, the Reverend gentleman remarked that we could not have anything perfect, and he was thankful for it as it was. He was thankful for the Rev. Dr. Cheever and for the Rev. Mr. Beecher. He should cast his vote for the Republican Party, but could not [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] duty. There was no man in the country who had spoken such powerful words against Slavery as Dr. Cheever, and yet there was something, growing out of his education probably, which was more important to him than Slavery or the slave. Last May, when he (the speaker) had seen that Slavery had [illegible] conflict was over, [illegible] Dr. Cheever, [illegible] what he had done in the Tract Society meeting, and being anxious to know what he intended to do in the future, I said to him, "Do you mean to shake the dust off your feet with the Tract Society? Do you mean to secede?" "Oh, no," he replied, "we mean to have another fight." After a little more conversation, I said to Dr. Cheever, [illegible] "Certainly I should," said he. Yes, he would have refused to remain with it if it had insinuated anything touching upon depravity, but when it avows its determination to uphold the vilest oppression ever known on the face of the earth, he says simply, "No secession, but another fight." My heart (proceeded the speaker) sunk within me, and the year has rolled round. I have waited to see if there would be another fight, but I have heard no word of preparation on the part of Dr. Cheever or his friends, summoning them up to the present meeting of the Tract Society here. [illegible] Where is Dr. Cheever? In his own Church attending a Church Anti-Slavery society, recently organized, and not at the Tract Society. We are thus compelled to criticise him, being thankful for what he has done, but speaking the truth in love.

Mr. Quincy of Massachusetts read the list of officers for the ensuing year, and Mr. Garrison offered a resolution to the meeting, eulogistic of the character and services of the late Charles F. Hovey, of Boston, one of the most attached friends of the Society, which was, of course, adopted unanimously. The meeting then adjourned till the afternoon session.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

There was no improvement in the weather when the meeting reassembled after the hour allotted for refreshments, and the numbers of the audience were not increased. The first speaker was

Miss [illegible], of [illegible], a colored lady, whose notions of elocution were those generally accepted in small Methodist churches in the rural districts, inasmuch as with eyes alternately closed and opened, she sang, or rather chanted, the remarks which she addressed to the audience. The tenor of her speech was that man had no right to hold property in his fellow-man, and, by implication, of course, though she did not say so, in his fellow-woman. The 300,000 slaveholders of the South could not keep their 4,000,000 of slaves in bondage, were it not for the apathy of the North.

Mr. Harris, the colored gentleman from Massachusetts, offered a resolution denunciatory of the Colonization Society, and proceeded to inveigh against that Society and its objects in terse and effective language.

The next speaker was Mr. Andrew T. Foss, a missionary of the Society in the Western States. He spoke well, but added little to what had been said by previous speakers. The dissolution of the Union did not at all dismay him. By that dissolution he meant that he disregarded those compacts on which the Union rested, that he would call home our Senators and representatives, and have no more complicity with a Government that stands with its whole weight on crushed humanity.

Mr. Aaron M. Powell next took the platform, and offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That while indirect and ceaseless labor for such a revolution in public sentiment as shall secure the total abolition of Slavery is our chief and fundamental mission, we recognize in the recent efforts in Massachusetts, New-York, and elsewhere, for the unqualified prohibition of slave hunting, a most timely and important work, and one which should engage the earnest and unceasing cooperation of every Abolitionist and of all who would have Northern soil truly a free and really an asylum for the oppressed.

Resolved, That we especially recommend to the members and friends of the American Anti Slavery Society, in the several States which it represents, to at once begin the work of circulating petitions addressed to their respective Legislatures demanding the entire prohibition of slave hunting on their soil.

Mr. Powell's speech was principally a commentary on these resolutions denunciatory of the Fugitive Slave law.

Susan B. Anthony said that she would go again among the audience, and try to obtain more money, as the amount contributed in the morning fell far short of the rent of the hall alone. She accordingly proceeded with the President's hat in her hand to collect further offerings from the friends of the Society. The unfortunate negro woman, for the purchase of whose daughter not a penny had been contributed was not present.

Mr. [illegible], a colored man, made a few remarks. He said the colored race was the greatest race in the world. It was not only a great race, but a monstrous race, for it had fairly stirred up the whole world, and it was now going to astonish the whole world effectually. It was going to do what the white race had done, try the virtue of the strong arm against tyrants.

Mr. C. C. Burleigh again addressed the meeting, denouncing in vehement terms the Colonization Society.

Mr. Garrison offered a series of resolutions, lamenting the decease, during the past year, of Arnold Buffum, Judge Jay and Ellis Gray Loring, eulogising their character and the great value of their services to the Anti-Slavery cause. These were adopted. The resolutions brought before the Society on the first day, were then offered for adoption. One of them, in which Dr. Cheever was classed with the writers for the *Independent*, and designated as an antagonist, rather than a friend of the Anti-Slavery Society, was productive of considerable debate, and subsequently laid on the table. After some other business of no public interest, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

The New-York Anti-Slavery Society.

This Association, which is an auxiliary concern to the American Anti-Slavery Society, held its Sixth Anniversary at the City Assembly Rooms in Broadway on Wednesday evening. Notwithstanding the rain, there was a full audience in attendance, with a large sprinkling of ladies and a small ditto of Africans. In the absence of the President of the Society, Mr. J. S. Gay, the meeting was called to order by Dr. [illegible], of this City. Wendell Phillips and one or two other Abolitionists of lesser note occupied seats upon the platform. Order being restored, the Chairman said if any one wished to offer up a prayer he could do so. No one presenting himself for that purpose, the Chairman introduced to the audience Mr. Theodore Tilton, associate editor of the *Independent*, as the first speaker.

Mr. Tilton said he would not detain the audience with an apology for his appearance upon the same platform with radical Abolitionists. He had not been catechised by Mr. Garrison, or Mr. Phillips, or Mr. Pillsbury, as to what he should say here to-night, although it was generally supposed that every one had to undergo that operation who took part in these meetings. He was invited to speak here, and should speak his own opinions, without knowing, or caring to know, whether they agreed with Mr. Garrison's or not. And first, he would remark that he was not an infidel, and did not wish to be called one; and, furthermore, he had never yet seen an Anti-Slavery man who was an infidel, nor an infidel who was an Anti-Slavery man. He said the audience might take that assertion for what it was worth, and a portion of the audience indorsed its truth by their applause. He could not agree with Mr. Garrison and his colaborers in their opinions of the American Church, and proceeded to defend the clergy from their attacks, at least that portion of it holding Anti-Slavery views, particularly instancing Dr. Cheever and Henry Ward Beecher. He read from Wendell Phillips' speech of Tuesday, an extract in which he speaks of Dr. Cheever "standing before the public in the black and bloody dress of a church-member," and said that he, too, was a member of a Congregational Church, and could truly say that his conscience was as clear, and his garments as free from black and bloody stains as those of Mr. Phillips. Dr. Cheever in preaching to a Congregational Church showed no more complicity or sympathy with slaveholding, than Mr. Phillips did with his (the speaker's) views, in inviting him to speak here to-night. He was aware of the peril he encountered in thus stating his difference from Mr. Phillips, and he only hoped that that gentleman, in following him, would pounce upon him as lightly as possible. There were no truer friends of freedom or haters of slavery than Dr. Cheever and Henry Ward Beecher; it was through the teachings of the latter gentleman that he himself had become an anti Slavery man. Mr. Tilton continued at length to express his views upon Slavery, which were substantially those entertained and often expressed by Mr. Beecher. The audience finally got impatient, and began to call for "Phillips." The speaker took the interruption very coolly, and quietly informed the disturbers that they would gain nothing by their course, for as long as they continued their noise, he should continue his. For a time the contest seemed about to be transferred from a question of Slavery to a question of noise. At length, however, Mr. Phillips stepped in front of the platform and said that this interruption could not be the work of any Abolitionist—(a voice—"Nor of any gentleman.")—"no, nor of any gentleman either." It had been a rule of the anti-Slavery folks for twenty years never to respond to a call while another gentleman was on the stand. If the audience expected to hear him before Mr. Tilton got through, they would find themselves mistaken.

The Chair said Mr. Tilton would proceed, which he did, but soon after closed his remarks and gave way to Mr. Phillips.

Mr. Phillips commenced by saying that he thought the Anti-Slavery enterprise had reason to rejoice at these meetings this week. Besides having fuller audiences than usual, they had welcomed to their fraternity several new names—names of young men—which he considered a hopeful sign. His young friend who had just spoken need not fear that he should "pounce" upon him for what he had said; he had no heart to pounce; he remembered his own early attempts in the cause, and as he remembered what had followed those attempts, so far from pouncing upon his young friend, he felt a pity for him in view of the dismal prospect that lay before him in announcing himself an Anti-Slavery man. He remembered what obloquy and scorn, what blasted hopes and blighted prospects had followed him through [illegible] As to Dr. Cheever, no one could [illegible] for that devoted Pastor of the Puritans [illegible]

His friend could not say a word in his favor to which he would not reply Amen. He believed that Dr. Cheever loved the slave so heartily that he would thank any man who should convince him that he was [illegible] in this great cause. This was [illegible] the Anti-Slavery [illegible] England a majority were opposed to [illegible] ordinarily by coming out boldly against the whole system of Slavery than by attempting to lop off its branches. And besides, they would show their consistency, and command the respect of the world. Twenty years after, Wilberforce admitted that they made a great mistake in not following the advice of Granville Sharpe. What Sharpe then said to his fellows we now say to Mr. Cheever and Mr. Beecher. We wish to convince them of the error of their ways, [illegible] with Dr. Cheever. Where, he would ask, had Dr. Cheever been this day? No man had asked him to come to this meeting, though he would come if he chose. But he had seen fit to attend a Church Anti-Slavery Society—a Society whose platform, according to Dr. Cheever's brother-in-law, [illegible] was identical with ours. He could not help thinking that Dr. Cheever was tied to Church Anti-Slavery action, and desired, if any good was to accrue to the cause, the Church should get the credit of it. This was the point upon which they differed. He believed the American Church to be rotten to the core. What had it done? What had it made of a people? Who occupied our high offices? In the Presidential chair sat a type of manhood, if you could call it manhood, the like of which could not be found this side of hell—the head of a [illegible] of politicians who only differed from a Camanche Indian in that the latter was black outside, and he inside. [Immense cheering.] We were a slave-hunting, woman-whipping, [illegible] nation. And who [illegible] us to be such? The American Church. The responsibility was on its head. God gave this people into its hands and this had been the result of its teachings. As Theodore Parker had said, the Churches of America are not the churches of Christianity but the Churches of commerce! His young friend had said, don't call me an infidel. As for himself he would feel himself honored in being called an infidel by such a man as Dr. Bethune. Dr. Cheever stands in an American pulpit. Bethune has hold of his left hand, and Dr. Blagden, of the old South Church, Boston, who thinks that if St. Paul were alive now he would be a slaveholder, had hold of his right. This was the trinity of the American Church. Beecher, with all his God-given parts, could not in ten years' service to the Abolition cause, undo the injury he had done by standing in the same pulpit with Nehemiah Adams, and thus letting the world know that he regarded him as a Christian brother. He denied the Christianity of a Church that touched hands with Slavery. Ohio believed in Henry Ward Beecher, but he would say to Ohio that Mr. Beecher had not yet learnt that the negro was a man. Ohio would reply that abolitionism is not the whole of Christianity. He had never pretended it was; but Christianity like everything else, had its tests, and in this age and country the true test of Christianity was the black man. The black hand of the negro was knocking at every church door in our land for admission, and the response to that knock was the true test of the Christianity of the Church.

New-York believed in Wm. H. Seward and wants to make him President. [Hisses.] Oh, you needn't hiss, I am not going to pitch into Seward. I am glad to hear that he says, for I understand he has said, that he will consent to run, for I know him to be a shrewd man, and when he consents to run we may be pretty sure he will be successful.

The speaker proceeded at length to ridicule the idea of any good being done to the Anti-Slavery cause by such methods as were adopted by the Church. It was like trying to fish up a little hard-pan of Christianity from the heart of Daniel Lord; or like the Republicans of Massachusetts trying to convert a few old fossil Whigs.

Mr. Phillips continued in this strain for about an hour and a half, diverging his speech in various directions, interspersing it with the usual personalities, including the never-failing kick at the bones of Daniel Webster and other dead lions. The main tendency of the discourse, however, was that the speaker and his *confrères* were right on the Slavery question, and Cheever and Beecher were wrong. At the close of his remarks, the Chairman announced that an election of officers for the ensuing year would take place after the adjournment. No reports of the doings of the Society were presented. The meeting appeared to have been called to listen to Mr. Phillips, and after he had concluded his speech, the audience immediately dispersed.

The Church Anti-Slavery Society.

The Church Anti-Slavery Society held its first public meeting in the Church of the Puritans, on Wednesday, at 10 A. M. The following is an authorized account of its formation:

"On the 8th of December, 1858, a company of ministers met at the house of one of the pastors in the City of Worcester, to consider the aspects of the Slavery question, *and its relations to the Churches of the North*. After a full and frank interchange of opinions, it was voted to invite a larger number of ministers and members to meet in conference, and, if deemed expedient, inaugurate an organized movement, which should aim, not simply to remove Slavery itself, but to place the Church in its true position in relation to this great problem of our land and age. Such a conference was holden at Worcester on the 1st and 2d inst., and resulted in the formation of a new association, to be called 'The Church Anti-Slavery Society of the United States,' which adopted a constitution and chose its officers."

The audience was quite small. Dr. Jonas Hart, the President of the New-York branch of this organization, introduced the Rev. Mr. McCormick, who opened the exercises with prayer. The Reverend gentleman had the honor—said Dr. Hart—of being expelled from the State of Indiana for his labors of love. After the prayer, Dr. Hart addressed the meeting at length. He commenced by reading a series of compilations from the Bible on the subject of human slavery, with the intention of proving that slavery could in no wise exist under sanction of the Scriptures. Engendered by idolatry, it should long since have been driven back to its native home. This nation is young, and under the guidance of politicians and infidel philosophers is growing proud of its strength. But there is a worm concealed. There is an antagonism in its constitution. How can we believe that forces, so virtually antagonistic as *freedom* and slavery, can long exist in harmony? Here the speaker quoted the remark of Jefferson, "I tremble for my country, when I remember that God is just," and dwelt some time upon its lessons. How long may we hope to escape his vengeance? We trample in the dust a whole race of fellow-beings; call them niggers, chattels, slaves; rob them of all their civil rights; deprive them of the ordinance of marriage—or, what is worse, allow the *form*, and then brand it as a *fiction*. We make it a penal offence to teach them the Bible in any other way than orally. And if a feeling of manliness arise in their bosoms, and they endeavor to gain their liberty, we hunt them with dogs, aided by the whole force of the Government. Yet all this race are children of the universal Father, and at the last day he will say to such as have abused them, "Inasmuch as ye did it not unto the least of these my brethren, ye did it not unto me." And will He not avenge His own elect? The bare recital of these wrongs is enough to set the universe on fire. Meanwhile, where is the church, where are the fathers who

"Made the aisles of the dim woods ring
With the anthems of the free?"

Where are the disciples of Him who announced it as His mission to preach deliverance to the captive, and let the oppressed go free? Surely they pray daily for the blotting out of Slavery. Pulpits are padlocked, ministers are dumb. Slavery is a *controverted* subject, and there are apparently few who earnestly desire its immediate and utter overthrow. The Church is intent upon destroying idolatry in the East, *upon raising churches in the West*; *but it withholds* the same Bible from four millions of native-born Americans. What a spectacle! If aught on earth could cause a shadow of grief to mingle with heavenly joy, one would think this would do it. A few *friends of the slave had formed this Society*, the object of which is to unite in one body all who take the *Bible in their hand and wage war against Slavery*. Our platform is exclusively Christian; our trust is in God. We make no reflection upon those who adopt a different mode of procedure. If they can make the Bible and infidelity work together—though *a priori* we would have doubted of the expediency of this plan—we are glad of it. We offer this fact—the union of the Bible with infidelity—as a test for those who seem to think abolition of Slavery impracticable. Our great obstacle is the suppression of truth. It is generally imagined that a man is at liberty to suppress a part of the truth, if he deems it best for the peace of the Church and the highest public good. This is a most dangerous error. Truth can do no harm. It may cut as a two edged sword, but its wounds heal. Christians should be living epistles, known and read of all men. Alas for the Christians who go about in masks, hiding their principles for fear of offense. It is this false prudence that is the cause of all the trouble. We can never accomplish our mission till we relinquish this plea of expediency.

The Rev. Mansfield French, formerly of Ohio, now of this City, next addressed the meeting. He remarked that, as he was getting out of the cars, he looked up at the statue of Washington, on Union-square, and deliberated as to what object the hand of the statue pointed. He came to the conclusion that it pointed to Dr. Cheever's Church—to this, said he, Gibraltar pulpit. Washington always points to the right. Our country is like the bear, in the vision of Daniel, which had three ribs in its mouth, and, turning over, put the lion of Assyria to flight. It has *three millions of flesh-covered ribs in its mouth*, and we hope this little society will remove them. What shall we do? Is an organization needed? We must not stop too long for deliberation, for Satan always tries to keep men inactive. Good men are sometimes persuaded by him to remain quiet. Even Peter got a "South-side" view of idolatry when he was at Antioch, and of course a North-side view of Judaism, and came down so far as to sit at meat with idolaters. After a while St. Paul appeared and blamed him, and Peter did not do it a second time. *Now, if our South-side friends will give us the same evidence that Peter did of repentance, by dying head downwards, we'll forgive them.* Shall we take a conservative stand on a thorough-going Gospel position? How can I best commend myself to men? This question the speaker answered first in the concise phrase, "By commending myself to my own conscience," and then considered it as applied to Anti-Slavery men, to slaveholders, and to the slaves themselves. He quoted from letters of slaveholders, to prove that they were more hateful of Slavery than we of the North. One gentleman wrote: "I came from a Southern State to Ohio, to free a couple of slave girls. I have been looking around for Abolitionists, but have been disappointed. I have heard wonderful stories of them, but I see no giants—only pigmies. We of the South are greater Abolitionists than you. Those among us who apologise for the system of Slavery, still more those who [illegible] to defend it—are [illegible]" Mr. F. told the [illegible]

[illegible] means of defence that a slaveholding friend of his constantly kept in his bedroom—a rifle, shot-gun, revolver, [illegible] and an axe—and all these, said the [illegible] to defend him against the slaves [illegible] come forward, [illegible] after the Methodist fashion, he began to shout "Glory to God," &c. One of his slaves then exclaimed, "Oh, brother Jacob, massa thinks he's got religion. If so, he let us go free." He then went up to his master to ask his freedom, but was met with the rebuff, "Go back there [illegible] Bill, I haven't got religion yet, [illegible]" The next night the same [illegible] repeated, with the exception that the slaveholder did liberate the said Bill, who immediately called to his companion: "Oh! Jacob, [illegible] Massa's set me free. He got religion now. You go free too. Massa got him now."

Mr. French next stated that he was connected with the Wilberforce University, in Ohio, the object of which was to teach the colored man. It was a fundamental principle of the institution that no distinction as regards color should be made in the Board of Trustees, faculty or students. They have now four colored men on the Board of Trustees, and of three hundred students, thirty are emancipated slaves. After a short peroration upon the results which could not but follow such labors, he gave way to Edward Gilbert, Esq., the Secretary of the Society. He announced himself as a man of expediency, and as one that would not embark upon such a platform as that of this Society, without knowing that it would certainly succeed. The object of his speech was to show the want which the Church Anti-Slavery Society was intended to supply. It is to work in the Churches, not to split and divide them—to cleanse them with God's thunderbolts, not blow them up with the powder of Guy Fawkes. The speaker stated it as his opinion that this is the last Anti-Slavery Organization that will be formed. It is, said he, a religious reformation—to create a public sentiment against the evil of evils. He closed with portraying, in vivid colors, a slave auction enacted in Pandemonium to amuse the infernals, adding that nothing could be more gratifying to them.

The President, before announcing the name of the Rev. Dr. Cheever, invited a colored minister, whose name we did not hear, to take a seat on the platform. He accordingly ensconced himself between the Rev. J. C. Webster and Lewis Tappan, Esq.

Dr. Cheever then read from a manuscript a discourse of nearly two hours' duration. He began by stating that this great war against Slavery was to be carried on by Christianity. First, we must purge the Church of all those who are not willing to engage in the conflict. By-and-by God will enable us to turn out all the traitors in the camp, no matter how small the number left. A strange inconsistency is seen in those who can write volumes on Infant Baptism and at the same time volumes defending a system of Slavery. What a book is the latter! That the *Baptized Child* and an apology for Slavery, that makes Baptism a mockery, should proceed from the same pen, is an illustration of the grasp that wrong will keep when once secured. What an illustration of a piety that could present to the world a "Key to dead Agnes' coffin" [referring to the book entitled *Agnes, and the Key to her Little Coffin*, by Dr. Adams, of Boston.—Rep.] and that turns the key of the churches upon the coffin of the living slave! Such piety is the best security for this outrage. Can men cease while support is not deemed inconsistent with Christianity? If men are brought by religion to serve God and Mammon, they will do it. A more profound anti-nomianism never issued from the portals of hell. Piety which can hold slaves and then praise God for it is Satan's latest deception. The speaker here quoted from Dr. Adams' "South-side View of Slavery" to the effect that Slavery in America is an instrument in the hands of God to christianize the Africans. After severely animadverting upon this point he proceeded to anathematize the system of holding the offspring of slaves in bondage. In Africa the children of slaves are free. How different in America—Slavery stands god-father at the baptism of the offspring of the slaves, and rejoices that they cannot escape its religious influence. In a case lately decided in a Court of North Carolina the slave law denies to a slave the possibility of volition, except for the benefit of the master. This is only equaled by a Taney, who says that slaves have no rights that white men are bound to respect. After having shown that Slavery as it existed in America was more than it ever had been elsewhere, he drew the conclusion that the Church should not keep silent on the subject. It is plain, then, (said he) that such an organization as ours is necessary. The weapons of our warfare are not carnal—though mighty through God—but spiritual. The assertion that the Bible sanctions Slavery, is a master lie from the master of lies and the father of murderers. That one could make the Bible sanction Slavery, beats all the rope dancing, wild-beast taming, jugglery, and feats of legerdemain, ever heard of. It makes one shudder to think that the children of four millions of people yearly pass into Slavery. A constitutional mint for coining counterfeit money would be nothing in comparison with such a monstrosity. It is for the churches to take in hand this monstrous iniquity. Churches, societies of every denomination, have worshiped Dagon. Even the American Board is guilty, for it allows this iniquity in the churches of Western Africa, under its care. It would seem as if the American churches had obeyed the "Mother of Harlots," rather than heeded the voice of the Gospel. But we will go down deep into the Bible and lay our foundations. As yet, almost nothing of the fire and powder of God's Word has been brought out. We need the fire of God's Word, with prayer and faithful application—then we will conquer. The Word of God, *as it is*, the Constitution, *as it is*—not as interpreted by a *Slaveocracy*—is what we must have. Upon those ministers who say nothing about Slavery in their pulpits, Dr. Cheever was very bitter. After a few remarks upon Marriage, as violated by Slavery—saying in one brief proposition that if Slavery is sanctioned by God, Marriage is not, and *vice versa*, and an appeal to the churches to take a bold stand against Slavery—the speaker sat down amid loud applause.

The Rev. J. C. Webster, of Hopkinton, Mass., the President of the "National Anti-Slavery Society," then spoke for a few minutes. The gist of his remarks was, that a general Anti-Slavery Convention was to be held in Boston, on the 24th of this month, and it devolved upon all to see that delegates were sent from their respective towns.

The following resolutions were moved by the Rev. Henry T. Cheever, of Jewett City, Conn., and unanimously adopted by the audience:

Resolved, That this Society regards with great interest the overtures from the Synod of the Free Presbyterian Church of the United States upon the subject of communion with Slaveholders addressed to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States soon to be convened at Wilmington, Del. And we wait with deep anxiety the action of the General Assembly upon that eminently Christian remonstrance, urging, as it does, "a declamatory announcement, that henceforth slaveholding shall be a bar to Christian communion in their branch of the Presbyterian Church."

Resolved, That in the judgment of the Church Anti-Slavery Society, this is the specific action demanded by our common Christianity from all branches of the Christian Church in our land; and that, in the language of the important and able overture referred to in a foregoing resolution, "the performance of this great duty, at this time, would tend greatly to shut down the flood gates of one of the most dangerous forms of infidelity which this world has ever seen—an infidelity which humane and liberty-loving men naturally fall into when they see the visible Church in league with a system of oppression which their conscience and common sense condemn."

Resolved, further, That in the judgment of this Society, American Slavery, if not speedily arrested in its usurping and demoralizing course by the deliberate action of the American Church, "will paralyze and heathenize the Church of Christ in the Slaveholding States, and drive its witnessing members into caves and dens of the earth." And over a prostrate and servile church it will proceed to the ruin of our national liberties, by an oligarchy of Slaveholding aristocrats or by a military despotism in the service of Slavery.

Mr. Gilbert then moved that a Treasurer and Executive Committee of the Society be elected, as those offices had not yet been filled. Accordingly, upon the nomination of Mr. G., Edgar Ketchum, Esq., was elected Treasurer, and Messrs. Ketchum, Jay, Morgan, Tappan and French as Executive Committee. Rev. Mr. Webster then pronounced the benediction, and the audience dispersed.

African Civilization Society.

The African Civilization Society held their first Anniversary meeting on Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square. Notwithstanding the rain there was a large and enthusiastic attendance. The meeting was opened by prayer. The Secretary then read a report:

It set forth the purposes of the Society and dwelt at some length on the past and the future of Africa, and mentioned the various causes which have led to the work of establishing colonies for the colored race in Africa:

1. The present condition of the free people of color in the United States.
2. Their future prospects, resulting from the war of tyrannical legislation which has been commenced upon them.
3. Their duty to aid in Christianizing and civilizing Africa.
4. The remarkable discoveries of modern travelers within the past ten years.
5. The fact that Africa presents a field for the almost unlimited development of the spirit of adventure and enterprise.
6. The remarkable discovery that Africa may become the great cotton-field of the world. These, and other considerations, had been pressing upon the attention of reflecting men in the Anti-Slavery ranks for some time; and in various sections of the country these thoughts have been struggling for embodiment in some permanent organization, which, without touching on other philanthropic associations, whether laboring for the free or the enslaved, in America or Africa, should fill up the hiatus and if possible serve to bridge over the distance which unfortunately existed between good men who were laboring either to overthrow Slavery or to ameliorate the condition of those who had been its victims.

After the reading of the report, the Rev. Asa D. Smith was introduced to the audience. He said that he was very happy to address the gentleman before him, Mr. Henry Hyland, as President of this Association, but appearing as he did, ill and unprepared, he ought to make an apology. But he was rejoiced to be there, he could not forbear raising his voice in a cause which he loved. He mentioned a passage in his life which he said he would never forget; it was when he was on a voyage which brought him in sight of Africa. He was determined to look upon those shores, and told the captain to call him at whatever time they were in sight of that down-trodden land. He gazed upon the distant hills and thought of the sorrows of her past and present, but he also thought of her future when those hills should resound with the song of the free. There is one question which would naturally suggest itself to the people—"Why have you a new Society?" I will tell you. We might perhaps attain all the objects desired by forming the New-York Colonization Society, but you well know that that Society is not generally liked by our colored brethren. They sympathize with those who give them some [illegible] art in its labors, and so we organized a new society, of which I am proud to call our honorable colored brother president. Benevolence is a good thing in any sense, but [illegible] of benevolence. [illegible] Africa, so wronged, so oppressed [illegible] extract from a [illegible] anxious home of the star-spangled banner, the Slave-trade was openly tolerated. But why was it that, with all the efforts to put the word Slavery out of the way, it would not stay put? [illegible] He then spoke of the future of the African race, their deep sensibility to religious influences, and the consequent nobility of their nature. Tell me, said the [illegible] the grandest, the fullest development? Mr. Smith concluded his remarks amid much applause.

The Rev. T. L. Cuyler was then introduced. He said he was happy to congratulate his brethren of the Society on having such a good-natured meeting on Slavery. He had attended a meeting earlier in the day, and while there he was tempted to think [illegible] and he was happy to perceive that here he could speak without putting on boxing gloves. [illegible] He loved the [illegible] they were called to consider, and he hoped if he lived longer, he might have a platform broad and bright to stand on. [illegible] The African race had been condemned [illegible] Don't place a heavy stone upon a delicate plant and then say it cannot grow. There was some talk of the [illegible] against colored people at the North, and one could not help thinking of it while looking on that line of cars which went jangling up and down a certain avenue, bearing the words, "Colored people allowed in this car." He wondered why there was not a [illegible] bearing the words, "Colored people allowed in this planet," and he also wondered if, in the future, we should see on the pearly gates of Heaven, "Colored people allowed before the throne of God." Mr. Cuyler said that he was not going to institute comparisons between the white and colored races. There were intellectual differences, he knew, but there were intellectual differences between the English and the French and the Yankees; and none of them can do what us Dutchmen can do, when we try, said the speaker. He mentioned this, because Brother Smith had overlooked them in his remarks. He said that Colonization was that great theory of regenerating Africa, and drew a graphic picture of the future of that country. It will be a Republic, said he, where there will be no licensed grog shops; where there shall be no need of derringer or revolvers to protect families, and there will be no dingy, shabby vehicle running through [illegible] with the words "White people allowed in this car." The magnolia required a peculiar climate, and the African race required a sphere where their intellectual faculties and their industry should have scope. They should have a full and free chance for self development. He hoped the Society would keep clear of other Societies, and revolve upon its own orbit. He had heard a young Irish patriot, when speaking of an effort for the liberty of Ireland, say that he had witnessed its birth and its death, but to-day, said the speaker, we stand by the cradle of a great enterprise, and the man is not born who will follow its hearse.

Mr. Henry Hyland (colored) was then introduced. He said: The Society was not formed to do battle with other Societies, but to cover ground which other Societies had overlooked. It is not our desire to get rid of the best black men in the country. Many of them whom we most value love their oppressed countrymen here too well to leave them. They desire to remain until they may possibly see the time when the clank of the slave-chain will no longer be heard. Mr. Hyland's remarks were spirited, and made a profound impression on the audience. He was followed by the Rev. J. B. Smith, of New-Bedford, also colored, who made an eloquent and forcible appeal for liberty for the enslaved of his race. The Secretary then read the names of the officers elected for the ensuing year; the benediction was pronounced, and the audience dispersed.

OFFICERS OF AFRICAN CIVILIZATION SOCIETY—1859.

President—The Rev. Henry Highland Garnet.

Vice-Presidents—The Rev. Albert Barnes, the Rev. Asa D. Smith, D.D., Thos. M. Howe, Prof. Stowe, the Rev. Stephen Smith, the Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, D.D., William Whipper, Benjamin Coates, the Hon. Jos. C. Hornblower, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, the Rev. J. T. Holly, the Rev. H. Wilkes, D.D., the Rev. Wm. Douglas, the Rev. Jeremiah Asher, Jacob C. White, &c., &c.

Treasurer—Robert Lindley Murray.

Corresponding Secretary—T. Bourne, *pro tem.*

Directors—Stacy B. Collins, Robert Sears, the Rev. Geo. C. Lucas, A. S. Ball, M. D., Isaac T. Smith, the Rev. H. M. Wilson, Francis Bourne, John Peterson, the Rev. S. T. Gray, John Washington, the Rev. H. H. Garnet, J. O. Pond, M. D., Robert Lindley Murray, the Rev. E. P. Rogers, the Rev. J. N. Gloucester, the Rev. A. N. Freeman, T. G. Campbell, P. S. Porter, J. B. Wilson, T. Bourne.

American Female Guardian Society.

The exercises of this Society took place on Wednesday at the Chapel of the Institution, No. 29 East Twenty-ninth-street, occupying two sessions, each of which was well attended by a respectable audience, composed mostly of ladies.

The proceedings proved of great interest, not the least notable feature of which was that part taken by the children comprising the Home and Industrial Schools, consisting of singing, declamation, &c.

The Annual Report sets forth in interesting detail the proceedings of the body during the past year, resulting, as it has, in the accomplishment of much good in that particular sphere to which its efforts have been directed. The following is an abstract:

"A quarter of a century has passed since this Society was organized. Its managers have occasion for glad and grateful rejoicing that, 'Having obtained help of God, it has continued to the present,' that its mission, begun in prayer, moved on by prayer, blessed abundantly in answer to prayer, has proved the rescue of a multitude that were 'cast out and ready to perish.' They would record with humble gratitude the many tokens of Divine favor, manifested in the direct and indirect results achieved, results that cannot fail to tell largely on human destiny. Also that the Society and its helpers, once toiling through weary years singly and alone, may now contemplate numerous successful enterprises of the same general type, aiding to promote the same great end. They may recognise, too, in the echo of voices from the halls of state, the pulpit, the forum and the Press, the agitation of the question: 'How shall we save the children? How bridge the moral chasm into which the parents have fallen, and where their offspring, too, must soon likewise perish unless rescued by Christian hands?'"

The several schools of the Society are thus designated:

1. The Home School.
2. The Home Industrial School No. 1.
3. The Home Industrial School No. 2.

The first is composed exclusively of the children of the Institution convened daily in the Home Chapel.

The second located on Sixth-avenue.

The third on West Fortieth-street, near Ninth-avenue.

During the past year, the Home school rooms have been, as usual, the centre of special attraction to visitors. The ordinary course of study has been pursued, and marked improvement has been apparent.

In view of the many early habits and moral exposures of most of these children, no pains have been spared by the teachers to counteract wrong influences, develop right principles and affections, and so cultivate the moral sense, that they may become both safe and desirable members of the family circles to which they are commended.

The whole number of pupils during the year has been [illegible]. The average for the Winter months about eighty.

A class of youth employed in the printing office have also met two hours each day in the Chapel for instruction.

Home Industrial School No. 1.—This School has been sustained for more than five years. From its Stated Reports we gather the following statistics: Present register, 166; Average attendance, 100.

Home Industrial School No. 2.—This School was organized some seventeen months since. It has registered [illegible] names. Present average 60.

Fourteen hundred garments have been given to the children to fit them to attend the day and Sabbath School. Eight children have been committed to the "Home," and eight have been sent to homes in the country.

Most of the children of both Schools have been gathered into Sabbath Schools, and many of their poor parents have also received special benefit through this Agency.

The Home Department.—The statistics of the past year show in the aggregate that the whole number who have received food, shelter, clothing, care, instruction or direct aid through the agency of the Home for the Friendless, and within its walls, has been 2,678, viz.:

Employed in the Home Workhouse, and provided with situations	1,1[illegible]
Adults admitted to the Home	312
Children admitted to the Home	[illegible]
Home Industrial School, No. 1	[illegible]
Home Industrial School, No. 2	[illegible]
Total	2,678

Aggregate amount of articles of clothing and bedding given by Dorcas and Visiting Committees, 11,742.

The number of children and adults received into the Home, since the institution was opened to May 1, 1859, being a full period of ten years and ten months, was [illegible]

Received during past year	[illegible]
Children	371
Adults	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The afternoon session was occupied with singing and other exercises by the children; reading of additional reports and letters. Among the latter were several interesting communications from children who, through the Institution, have found homes in the country.

First Annual Meeting of the New-York City Library Association.

The First Annual Meeting of the projectors of this new and praiseworthy enterprise, was held on Tuesday evening at the Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton-streets. The Association was organized about two months since, and has for its object the establishment of a miscellaneous popular Library and Reading Room, which shall furnish, at a moderate expense, a comfortable and rational retreat for young men who are accustomed to spend their evenings in less reputable and less profitable places. The meeting last evening was called to hear the report of the Secretary upon the condition and prospects of the enterprise. The meeting was well attended, and much interest was manifested. The temporary President, Dr. [illegible], occupied the Chair. The Secretary, Mr. T. C. [illegible], read a report, from which it appears that the enterprise has met with great favor on all hands, and is already in a successful and flourishing condition. Donations are coming in liberally, and enough money is already secured to pay all expenses for the coming year, independent of what may accrue from membership. Rooms have been fitted up at No. 2 Abingdon-square, and already present to the members a good collection of books and periodicals. The initiation fee is fixed at the low price of fifty cents, and the annual dues are the same amount. A course of lectures is to be organized the coming season, and the Association bids fair to become an important institution in that section of the City, and to furnish an example which it is to be hoped will be imitated in other sections.

In the selection of a name, we may be pardoned for suggesting that the Society has been unfortunate, for besides its liability to be confounded with the documentary collection of books stowed away in the East wing of the City Hall, its presumed local character, hardly entitles it to be called the City Library. The name of the Ward in which it is located would be more suitable; or, better still, the name of some standard American author—the late lamented Prescott for instance.

New-York Colonization Society.

The Twenty-seventh Anniversary of this Society was held on Tuesday evening, in the Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette-place, [illegible] presided. The President expressed the great [illegible] experienced in being present, and his continued attachment to the Society and its objects. He complimented the Methodist denomination for their active zeal in the cause. An abstract of the Annual Report was read by [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] since 1844, being only [illegible]

In the eleven years from 1848 to 1859, [illegible] emigrants have been sent out by the Colonization Society, [illegible]

The Slave Trade is discussed, [illegible]

The formation of an African Civilization Society [illegible]

The efforts of the Society to advance the cause of education—to support promising young Liberians to learn needful mechanical arts, and pursue medical and theological studies, are mentioned, as having produced results very gratifying.

Mr. [illegible] made the first address. He consoled the audience for the alleged unhealthiness of the climate of Liberia by referring to the mortality which marked all the early attempts at colonization in this and other countries. He closed his remarks by paying a tribute to the late President of the Society, Anson G. Phelps, Jr.

Mr. J. D. Johnson, a colored young man, who is a native of this City, and who has spent seven years in Liberia, was called upon, and gave a history of his experience in that country. [illegible] and that the Liberian flag was [illegible] American. He referred to the case of the Regina Coeli and the Phenix, and argued that Liberia protected their country against the Slave-trade. Every family and every child introduced into Africa from the United States, was exerting a civilizing and Christianizing influence upon the natives of that country. Liberia had governed herself for twelve years and had thus shown her capacity for self-government.

J. P. Jackson, of Newark, N. J., made a short address, [illegible] and expressing the hope that there would be more such missionaries of civilization to go to Africa.

The Rev. [illegible] followed in a short speech, shortly after which the society went into an election, and the following gentlemen were chosen officers for the ensuing year:

President—The Hon. Gardiner Spring, D. D.

Vice-Presidents—James Boorman, the Rev. Thomas DeWitt, D. D., the Hon. T. Frelinghuysen, the Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., and [illegible] others.

Corresponding Secretary—The Rev. J. B. Pinney.

Recording Secretary—Joseph B. Collins.

Treasurer—E. Hayden.

The Ladies' Five Points Mission.

People generally seemed to take it for granted that the Anniversary of the Ladies' Methodist Episcopal Home Missionary Society, which has under its charge the Five Points Mission, would be one of the pleasantest occasions of the week, and the hundreds who assembled at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, had no reason to regret having run the risk of getting wet. The parquette, the first and second dress circles were entirely filled. The family circle was partially occupied. But the stage afforded the most interesting sight. Seats, elevated one above the other, furnished accommodations for about 300 children, two-thirds of whom were girls. The little ones, the eyes of some of whom had never before beheld such gilded grandeur, looked with wonder upon the multitude of faces before them, and with admiration on the pasteboard trees and painted landscape which flanked them on either side, and which served for a background. More than all, there was Dodworth's Band, which they had all to themselves. With so many attractions, it was not at all surprising that curiosity got the better of their training occasionally. On the whole, they conducted themselves with marked propriety and decorum, though one would now and then lose its gravity and perform an involuntary somersault on the stage.

At 8 o'clock the Hon. Luther Bradish, at the invitation of Francis Hall, Esq., took the chair. Mr. Bradish read an appropriate and feeling address, alluding to the worthy objects for which the Society labors, and pleading earnestly for the forsaken little ones by whom he was surrounded. It was better, he said, to prevent crime than to punish it. This object the ladies had in view, and for it they now appealed to the public. After Mr. Bradish had concluded, the children sang, in a manner which displayed thorough drilling, the hymn beginning

"With tearful eyes I look around,
Life seems a dark and stormy sea."

The Rev. J. B. Hagany made a prayer. Singing followed, and then

The Rev. Mr. [illegible] read a brief abstract of the annual report. It stated that the whole number of scholars in attendance during the year was [illegible], the average attendance being 248; 451 children and adults have been sent to homes in the country; 13,167 garments, 300 articles of bedding, 792 pair of shoes, [illegible] hats, and $1,000 worth of provisions have been distributed. Church members number 51, and those received on probation 18. The Treasurer's report shows that the expenses of carrying on the work, together with the debt on the buildings, amount to [illegible]; the receipts have been [illegible], showing a balance against the institution of [illegible]. Singing by the children followed. It was applauded until the Chairman had to request the audience to cease. Then there was a dialogue by nine children, boys and girls, setting forth the progress they had made in the study of the Bible. A Bible class exercise succeeded, the children singly and in concert reciting [illegible] passages of Scripture in a manner which put to shame nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand of the adults present.

The Rev. Mr. Tiffany, of Baltimore, made an address. He spoke eloquently of the success which had been achieved by the Five Points' Mission. Nine years ago it might almost have been doubted whether the Gospel, even when administered by woman, could accomplish anything in that locality. But no organization has so dug around the roots of society, and done so much to exterminate the canker which is consuming it as this. Mr. Tiffany then sketched the plan of operations pursued in instructing the children on a Sabbath. Who, said he, has accomplished all the good which we see here? Not you, my clerical friend, who preached a charity sermon last Winter, on which you plumed yourself and collected a few dollars and a great many cents for the cause. No! Woman's love has done it. After sketching, graphically, life as it was in the Five Points, Mr. T. asked, what are all these arguments I have been reciting when you have three hundred children before you—each one a living argument telling you what has been done. The speaker closed amid loud applause.

An anthem, excellently adapted to the occasion in simplicity of style, was rendered with fine effect by the children. Prof. W. B. Bradbury composed it expressly for the services of the evening.

The Rev. Dr. Nadal made a few remarks after a collection had been taken up, which bade fair to be a large one, and soon thereafter the meeting adjourned.

The exercises were very interesting, though were too protracted.

An Auroral Arch.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On Friday, April 29, about 9 P. M., there was seen at New-Haven a bright Auroral Arch, extending from East to West, and passing a little South of the zenith. Its position was observed with great accuracy at New-Haven, and it is much to be desired that similar observations may be obtained from some other locality. If any one will communicate to me such observations, they may afford materials for computing the height of the arch above the earth's surface.

ELIAS LOOMIS.

New-York University, May 6.

A mercantile house in [illegible] has just chartered four vessels for Liverpool direct. [illegible]

[illegible]

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—Friday, May 13.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 90, 87 [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part I.—Short causes [illegible] Part II.—[illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Nos. [illegible] Part II.—Nos. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Peabody.

APPLICATION FOR STAY OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE STEPHENS CASE.

This application, which is for a writ of error and stay of proceedings resulting in the Stephens' case, [illegible] in yesterday's TIMES. At 1 P. M. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Ashmead was about to read the affidavit of [illegible]

[illegible]

Andrew Carrigan vs. Archibald Watt.—Motion [illegible]

[illegible]

The cause was brought to trial on Wednesday, and on Thursday the Jury brought in a verdict on the special questions submitted to them, as is usual in divorce cases, finding for the plaintiff.

John M. Fee vs. John Leghorn.—This is an action of trover and delivery, arising out of the following somewhat singular circumstances: In 1857 the plaintiff was employed as errand boy in the store of C. W. [illegible], No. 180 Chambers street. Their store was up one flight of stairs. The store on the ground floor was occupied by Aldrich, Arens & Co., by whom the defendant was employed as porter. In May of that year, on opening these two stores one morning, a package [illegible], valued at about $300, was found [illegible] inside of the street door, opening on the stairway leading up to Simmons' store. It was a disputed question in this case who found this package; the plaintiff claims to have been the first finder—so does the defendant. The package was, however, carried by Leghorn into the store of Aldrich, Ahrens & Co. for keeping. They came to the conclusion that the goods were probably stolen, and advertised them accordingly, and waited a year, but no applications were made. Young Fee then claimed the property [illegible], but Leghorn refused to give it up, and [illegible] was the result.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff.

Dexter Hawkins for the plaintiff; George W. Mead for the defendant.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Davies.

[illegible] McDougal et al. vs. Gilbert L. Moore et al.—Complaint dismissed with costs.

[illegible] et al. vs. Michael Cook.—Decided.

[illegible] Public Administrator, vs. Leon Herckenrath et al.—Complaint dismissed without costs.

[illegible] Van Schaick vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Co.—In this case it appeared that the plaintiff leased certain property to Henry Van Schaick as agent for the defendants, then unincorporated. Plaintiff now seeks to recover rent for the whole term. Defendants offered to pay for such time as they occupied.

Justice Davies held:—

1. That the defendants contracted, through Henry V. Schaick, with plaintiff.

2. That they agreed with Henry V. Schaick to assume the lease and indemnify him.

3. That the contracts made by the Company while unincorporated were legally and equitably binding after incorporation, and that by adopting the benefits of such contracts, they ratified same.

4. That the defendants were therefore bound at [illegible] to indemnify Henry V. Schaick, their agent.

5. That in equity the plaintiff can enforce this right of the agent, the latter being his debtor.

Judgment for plaintiff with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

[illegible] Tunis vs. the American Institute.—[illegible] was brought by Mr. Tunis, as assignee [illegible], to recover $450 for services as door-keeper alleged to have been rendered to the American Institute in the Crystal Palace. The defence is a [illegible]

[illegible] A. Oakey Hall, for [illegible]

[illegible]

Black vs. Moss.—Motion for commissions to ex-

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, May 12, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 48 bbls. Ashes, 8,160 bbls. Flour, 662 bushels Wheat, 4,600 bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Oats, [illegible] Corn Meal, 1,218 pkgs. Provisions, and 55 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in moderate request at $5 62½ for Potashes, $5 75 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been made, to-day, of 200 bags Java at 15c., 3,500 bags Rio on private terms, and 154 bags Maracaibo at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is very dull, and prices are quite nominal. About 500 bales have been reported sold since our last, including some Middling Uplands at 11⅞c.@ 12c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market continues quite brisk, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The demand is animated both from the regular trade and from speculators. The very light current receipts, the heavy daily sales, and the rapidly diminishing supplies in the hands of receivers, and [illegible] in favor of sellers. Prices are quoted again, to-day, 15c. @25c., or on an average 20c. ₩ bbl. higher than they closed yesterday, and steadily favor holders. Buyers are operating more generally, to-day, including all [illegible] Flour. The aggregate transactions since our last report [illegible] bbls.

Superfine Western, ₩ bbl	$6 [illegible]@$6 70
Poor to Superfine good State	6 [illegible]@6 [illegible]
Very good to very choice do	6 [illegible]@7 00
Extra State	6 [illegible]@7 [illegible]
Low to choice Superfine Western	6 [illegible]@7 [illegible]
Fancy Western	7 [illegible]@7 [illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 [illegible]@8 [illegible]
Very Low to very choice Extra Ohio	7 [illegible]@8 75
Fancy Genesee	7 [illegible]@7 [illegible]
Extra Genesee	8 [illegible]@9 [illegible]
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	7 [illegible]@9 75

Southern Flour is in lively demand, to-day, for the trade, shipment and on speculation, and is quoted from 25c.@40c. ₩ bbl. dearer. Sales since our last, [illegible] bbls., in lots, at $7 [illegible]@$7 50 for mixed and straight brands, and $7 [illegible]@$9 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian is in demand and is worth from $7 [illegible]@$9 for extra ₩ bbl. Sales 400 bbls. at $7 25@$7 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair request, at $4 [illegible]@$5 [illegible] for fine to superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $4 10@$4 50 for Jersey, $4 50@$4 60 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. and $20@$20 50 for the latter, in puncheons.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, 1,236 boxes Palermo Oranges, at $1 15@$3 40; 1,237 boxes do. Lemons, at $2 [illegible] ₩ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is very actively sought after by millers and by speculators. Desirable lots are very sparingly offered, and for these, holders are obtaining a further advance to-day of 5c.@7c. ₩ bushel. Inferior and Common parcels are up 2c.@3c. ₩ bushel. Sales have been reported of 70,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 87@$1 95; ordinary to strictly prime Red Western (Winter) at $1 70@$1 80, chiefly at $1 75@$1 80; Mixed Western (Winter) at $1 60@$1 75, chiefly at $1 70@$1 75; Mixed Chicago and Milwaukee (Spring) at $1 25; unsound Chicago Spring at 90c.@$1 01; prime White Southern at $1 [illegible]; choice Red do. at $1 [illegible], and prime to very choice White Kentucky at $2@$2 05 ₩ bushel. Corn is in fair request and is steadily advancing. Sales [illegible] bushels at 88c.@90½c. for yellow Jersey and Southern; 94c.@95c. for very inferior to ordinary White Southern, and 89c.@90c. for mixed Western ₩ bushel. Rye is in demand and is quoted at 93c.@ 95c. ₩ bushel. Sales 1,500 bushels within the range. Barley continues in request at uniform rates. Sales, to-day, 12,500 bushels State, at [illegible], and 10,000 bushels California at 75c. ₩ bushel. Oats are salable and buoyant, including Canadian, at 51½c.@52½c.; Western at 50c.@52c.; State at 50c.@51c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 55c. @58c.; Southern, at 50c.@55c., ₩ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales, in Boston 1,500 bales bags, at 10c.@11c. each; 300 bales Bagging, at 11¼c.@12¼c. ₩ yard.

HAY—Sales have been reported of 800 bales North River, at 75c. for shipment and 85c. for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Attracted very little attention, at old prices.

HIDES—Are depressed, and prices favor buyers.

HOPS—The demand continues limited at former rates. Crop of 1858, 8c.@13c.; Old, 3c.@6c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is selling, in lots, mainly at the [illegible] ₩ ton, usual terms. Other kinds are quiet, though quoted steady.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 25@$1 31¼ ₩ M.

LEAD—Foreign Pig is in limited demand chiefly at $5 45@$5 50 ₩ 100 lbs. Other kinds are particularly neglected.

LEATHER—Sole is less sought after. Hemlock tannages are a shade cheaper. Oak tannages are steady. French Calf Skins are in demand at uniform rates. English Salted Sheep Skins are salable and firm. Stock small.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common, and 85c. for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been more sought after, at improved prices. Sales, to-day, 150 bbls. New-Orleans, at 40c., now held higher; 325 bbls. Cuba Muscovado, at 30c.@32c.; 100 hhds. do. do., part at 30c.; equal to 300 hhds. Clayed Cuba, at 27c.; 490 hhds., 33 tcs. and 13 bbls. do. do., at 26c.; and 200 hhds. do. do., at 24c., ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, to arrive, at 50½c.@51c.; 650 bbls. do. do., in lots, here, at 52c.@ 53c. for merchantable and shipping, ₩ gallon; 7,500 bbls. common Resin, to arrive, at $1 70; 400 bbls. strained do., at about $1 80 ₩ 310 lbs., and small lots of other kinds at previous quotations.

OILS—The demand has been fair for the leading kinds. Prices have not varied much. In New-Bedford, during the week ending May 9, sales were made of 1,440 bbls. Crude Sperm at $1 35@$1 40, including 60 bbls. inferior at $1 20; and 2,800 bbls. Crude Whale at 45c.@48c. ₩ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to May 9, '59	17,418	28,583	1,412,900
Same time last year	17,357	32,986	1,048,300

PROVISIONS—Pork is quite active, and is decidedly dearer. Sales have been reported, to-day, of 11,000 bbls., at $17@$17 50, closing at $17 50 for new Mess; $16 50@$17 for thin Mess; and $13 75@$14 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in good demand, including Hams, at 8½c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 6½c.@7¼c. ₩ lb. Bacon is selling in lots at from 8¼c.@11½c., ₩ lb. Lard is actively sought after and is steadily improving. Sales 1,250 tcs. and bbls., at 11¼c.@12c. ₩ lb. Beef has been unusually brisk, to-day, at much higher prices. We have no recollection of any single day's business as extensive as the reported transactions to-day. The sales comprise 6,000 bbls., in lots, at $11@$14 25 for repacked Western Mess; $14 50@$16 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess; $6 37@$7 25 for do. Prime, ₩ bbl. Repacked Mess composed the bulk of the sales. Prime Mess Beef, and India Mess Beef have been very freely purchased at decidedly better prices. We have heard of sales of 3,500 tcs. of all kinds, at $26 50@$29 for India Mess; $23@ $29 for ordinary to extra Prime Mess; and $20@$20 50 for Texas, ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter is in demand at 8c.@ 10½c. for old Ohio; 11c.@14c. for new do.; 11c.@ 18c. for poor to prime old State; and 19c.@22c. for new State, ₩ lb. Cheese is quiet at 7c.@11c. for new State, ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made to-day, of 800 tcs. in lots, chiefly at from $3 62½@$4 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Sales 1,600 boxes Castile, at 9c. ₩ lb.

SPICES—Sales 10 cases Nutmegs at 60c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, and sales made of 200 hhds. Cuba, at 5¾c.@7¼c., chiefly at 7c.@7¼c.; 230 hhds. New-Orleans, at 6¾c.@7½c.; and 50 hhds. Porto Rico, at 6¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 10,000 lbs. prime at 10¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 1,000 bbls. at 30c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 400 bales Cotton on private terms; 300 bbls. Pork, at 1s. 6d., and 100 tcs. Beef, at 2s. For Glasgow, 10 tons Oil-Cake, at 22s. 6d. For Rotterdam, 150,000 Staves on private terms. For Sicily, bark *Essex*, with Staves, on private terms.

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Black Grenadine Bareges, very desirable,
Black Check and Bayadere Bareges, handsome goods,
French Lawns and Organdies,
English and French Poplins, together with some new Materials for Traveling Dresses, very desirable,
Mantillas, Shawls, Bonnets, &c., &c.

Ladies will please observe the name and number,

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,

No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

FROM AUCTION.

5,000 Cambric Bands at 4s., worth $1.

2,000 yards Cambric and Book Flouncing 2s., worth 75c.

5,000 yards Cambric and Book Flouncing 5s., worth $1.

Black Flouncing Laces and Lace Mantillas and Shawls from auction this week at equally low prices, at

J. A. BLUXOME, No. 631 Broadway.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has imported and is offering at retail, the most beautiful and desirable stock of Mourning Black Silks, ever produced in this market. We challenge competition.

Call and examine. Observe,

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,

No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.

INFANTS', MISSES AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

[illegible]

GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

GENIN'S BAZAAR, NO. 513 BROADWAY.

IMMENSE SALE OF PARASOLS.

[illegible]

10,000 FINE FRENCH PARASOLS,

20 PER CENT. BELOW MANUFACTURER'S COST.

ALL COLORS, ALL QUALITIES, ALL LINED, ALL IVORY HANDLES.

[illegible]

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.

[illegible]

WALKING SHOES, TIES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS, SANDALS, BOOTS [illegible]

For ladies, misses, boys and infants, at

GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway,

St. Nicholas Hotel.

WILKES & MOYNAN,

Will, on or about the 20th, open their new store,

NO. 691 BROADWAY,

With a large and splendid stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

WILKES & MOYNAN,

Will, on or about the 20th, open their new store,

NO. 691 BROADWAY,

With a large and splendid stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

WILKES & MOYNAN,

Will, on or about the 20th, open their new store,

NO. 691 BROADWAY,

With a large and splendid stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—40 FIRST-CLASS dry goods salesmen at No. 691 Broadway.

WILKES & MOYNAN.

BOYS' CLOTHING. GENIN'S BAZAAR

Maintains its high reputation for the styles and make of BOYS' CLOTHING

By the beauty and elegance of its stock for the present season.

THE DRESS AND SCHOOL SUITS

Deserve the attention of parents.

GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

"THE POMPADOUR CHEMISETTE."

A beautiful assortment now open of the above very fashionable and popular style of "Chemisette," of our own manufacture, to which we would respectfully call the attention of our customers and ladies visiting the City. Also, our usual splendid stock of dress caps, sleeves, head-dresses, fluted ribbon-trimmings, infants' caps and hats, misses' bonnets, &c., &c. Trimmings fluted to order. D. CLARKE, No. 601 Broadway.

BLACK SEWING-SILK SHAWLS FROM AUCTION.

500 BLACK GRENADINE or SEWING-SILK SHAWLS, at $7, worth $12.

Observe—W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT of novelties in Millinery and Straw Goods, Artificial Flowers, Coiffures, Laces, &c. selected and manufactured with special design to suit the desire of the ladies, combining richness, elegance and durability, at WM. SIMMONS' New Show Rooms No. 637 Broadway.

LINENS AT RETAIL.—SHIRT BOSOMS, LINEN Handkerchiefs, Table Linens, Napkins, Sheeting and Shirting, Linen Towelings, and all kinds of Linen goods, for sale, very low, by J. GRAHAM, at the Linen Warehouse, No. 128 Grand-st., Brooks' Building, corner Broadway.

S. CHAMBERS HAS OPENED A LARGE assortment of Ladies' and Children's Clothing, of the newest style and best make. Also, Ladies' and Children's under-linen, all of the best quality, and sold at reduced prices, by S. CHAMBERS, No. 563 Broadway, near St. Nicholas.

SKIRTS! SKIRTS!!—DEALERS CALL AND examine our 17-spring skirts for $17 per dozen; 14 springs for $14; 12 springs for $11, and 9 springs for $8 per dozen, at C. L. HARDING'S woven skirt factory, No. 81 Spring-st., near Hudson.

STRAW GOODS OF THE LATEST PATTERNS.—A large and elegant assortment for misses and children, beautifully trimmed. First premium awarded. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUFFY & CHEHANGE,

37 MAIDEN-LANE 37

Are now receiving from various steamers, and will continue to receive during the season,

NEW STYLES OF PARIS

SILK NETS, FANCHONS AND HEAD-DRESSES,

(All black, and with colored borders,)

FANCY HAIR-PINS, COMBS AND CACHE-PEIGNES,

(The largest assortment in the United States,)

SUN, PARASOL AND OPERA FANS, of all kinds,

BELT BUCKLES, SLIDES AND CLASPS,

DRESS BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS,

OPERA GLASSES, PLATED CHAINS, JEWELRY,

SCALES,

&c., &c., &c.

Which they offer (to the trade only) at the lowest market prices.

☞ Orders for all descriptions of French Goods filled by their house,

No. 7 Rue d'Grand Chantier, Paris.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOSTON, April 1.

MY FRIENDS—THE PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS, Bookbinders, Type Founders, who have for many years been kind and generous patrons in the purchase and use of my inventions and manufactures, I have now with much regret, to perform the duty of taking a business leave of you.

Owing to a state of circumstances which I need not explain, I am induced to relinquish the place which I have heretofore occupied in the business of furnishing the Presses of my invention, and other apparatus peculiar to your several vocations, to Messrs. R. HOE & CO., a firm sufficiently well and favorably known, to afford assurance that they will fill my place with satisfaction to my friends and patrons, and with honor, as well as profit to themselves; and towards whom, therefore, I desire to bespeak an extension of that confidence and patronage with which you have so long favored your grateful friend,

ISAAC ADAMS.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1859.

The Printers and Publishers of the United States are respectfully informed that the undersigned have purchased of Isaac Adams, Esq., his entire interest in the patents peculiar to the "Adams Printing Press," and other kindred machinery, together with his patterns and tools used for building the same; and that the business of making and repairing as prosecuted by him, will be carried on with renewed vigor and vigilance by them, on the old premises, situated in Foundry-street, South Boston, to which place orders may be addressed as heretofore.

The Adams machines have been largely used, and held in great favor. They will not be allowed to decline in our hands, either in style or staunchness. We may fairly appeal to our established reputation as pressmakers, as a sufficient guaranty of undiminished excellence in every particular; and if increased dispatch is possible, it will be imparted to the business.

We also embrace this opportunity to notify those who are manufacturing machines that contravene the patents in question, that measures will be promptly taken to protect our legal rights. All persons using such machines without license from us, are liable to suit as *particeps criminis*; and those who purchase such machines after this date, will have no cause of complaint if dealt with rigorously.

Among the many points covered by these patents, we beg leave to call attention to two which have been frequently infringed. The thirteenth claim of the patent of 1830 reads, "I also claim the mode herein described of laying the ink upon the types by *passing the rollers between the bed and the platen*." The sixteenth claim of the patent of 1836, reads, "I also claim the employment of the *fly*, or its equivalent, for receiving and piling the sheets."

Communications or orders may be addressed to the Boston Factory, or to our principal office in New-York.

R. HOE & CO.,

Printing Press, Machine and Saw Manufactory,

Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

5,000 ROSES.

DAVID CLARKE, 79th-st. and Broadway, (Bloomingdale,) would respectfully call the attention of lovers of Flowers to his large and splendid stock of Roses and other desirable Garden Plants, now in fine order for planting out.

For the convenience of customers, he has opened a depot with an assortment of plants at

NO. 843 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BLEECKER-ST., where orders will be received for Boquets, Baskets of Flowers, Plants, Vines, Fruit and Ornamental Trees &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GOLD WATCHES,	DIAMONDS,
SILVER WATCHES,	FINE GOLD JEWELRY.

Sterling silver ware tea sets, cake baskets, and double-plated ware, very low and warranted.

SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles in every variety on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being manufacturers, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will well repay them for a call at their manufactory previous to purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Churches and public buildings fitted with gas-pipe and fixtures throughout, on the most moderate terms and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 85 Leonard-st., near Broadway.

BABBETT'S ORNAMENTAL GATES, GARDEN Fence and Cemetery Railing, a new and beautiful article, superior to anything ever offered to the public, and at less than one-half the price of ordinary picket fence, and is highly ornamental and durable. Agents wanted to sell the above. Apply at the Depot, No. 271 Pearl-st.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW.—IVES' Patent Sleeve Buttons and Shirt Studs, also, Cuff and Collar Pins for Ladies, of fine Gold. They require no button-hole, do not unfasten, combine great beauty, simplicity and utility. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Gold and Silver Watch-case Manufactory of JOHN H. GIFFIN, No. 37 Vesey-st., New-York.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION.—CHINA and gas fixtures, fine white granite dinner, tea and breakfast sets, 150 pieces, $12 50; fine French china dinner, tea and breakfast sets, 167 pieces, $25; fine white toilet sets, 5 pieces, $1; 2, 3 and 4 light chandeliers, $6, $7 and $9 each, pendants 15s., at SILLIMAN'S, corner 38th-st. and Broadway.

DON'T SCOLD YOUR SERVANTS FOR punching holes in the refrigerator; it cannot be avoided if you use the common ice-pick or mallet, but buy one of Gillin's or Rowe's patent ice-breakers; they will soon save double its cost in ice. For sale by all hardware dealers; manufactured by J. STEVENS, No. 59 Pearl-st., up stairs.

STEAMSHIPS FOR SALE.—THE UNDERsigned offer for sale the steamships FLORIDA, ALABAMA and AUGUSTA. They are about 1,300 tons each, built in this City by W. H. Webb, machinery at Novelty Works; are first-class ships. For particulars, apply at No. 13 Broadway, to SAMUEL L. MITCHELL & SON.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, [illegible] Brooklyn [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN [illegible] in every kind; would have no objection to go with a family [illegible]; can show satisfactory reference [illegible] University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress [illegible] family sewing, or as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing [illegible]

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF first-class servants, German, English, Irish, and [illegible] Broadway Institute, No. 444 Broadway, up stairs. This Institution, seven years established, is conducted by [illegible] and affords peculiar facilities for supplying a class [illegible] in the City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID AND seamstress, by a respectable young English woman [illegible] ladies' and children's dresses [illegible]; can give the highest City reference. Can be seen this day and to-morrow, if not engaged, at No. 17 West [illegible] near 6th av.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED WOMAN [illegible] cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker [illegible] wages $8; also a regular chambermaid, and does fine washing. Call at No. 216 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, as first-class cook in a private family; she understands cooking in all its branches, jellies, pastry, and preserving; she has the best of City reference as to honesty and capability. Call at No. 244 6th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation in a small family, as good plain cook and to assist with the washing, or to do general housework or chamberwork and washing [illegible] first-rate washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days, at No. 20 West [illegible]

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND RESPECTABLE woman, a situation to cook or housekeep in a private family; or will take charge of a house in the absence of a family. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days, No. 160 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, to engage with a family going to the country as nurse and seamstress; can take care of a baby from its birth; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 70 27th-st., first floor, front room, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waiter; can do plain sewing; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 196 Hicks st., between Atlantic and Pacific sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing. Has three years' reference from her last place. Has no objection to the country. Call at No. 71 20th-st., near 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and plain sewer; can take charge of an infant from its birth; or chamberwork and fine washing; the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 60 West 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would do the general housework of a private family; is a girl of the most respectable appearance and reliable habits, and would value a good home more than high wages. Apply this day at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, to engage with a family going to the country as nurse and seamstress; can take care of a baby from its birth; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 70 27th-st., first floor, front room, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, (Protestants,) one as first-class cook, and understands all kinds of family baking. The other as waitress or chambermaid. Best of City reference from their last place, where they lived [illegible] years. Call at Fancy [illegible] 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as professed cook; understands all kinds of soups and game, all kinds of baking and pastry, will make all kinds of desserts, and ice cream. Call for two days at No. 135 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WHO HAS BEST City references wants a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or she would be willing to assist with washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 1 East 31st-st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chambermaid and good plain sewer or waiting-maid. No objection to assist with children. Please call for two days at No. [illegible] 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE and well-recommended woman as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework for a small private family; has no objection to the country. Call at No. [illegible] st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl; is a good plain cook or laundress; understands her business perfectly; five years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th av., between 18th and 19th sts., 3d floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist in washing; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 63 West 21st st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as laundress. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 219 West 24th-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as laundress, or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place; understands her business thoroughly. Call at No. 188 West 25th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman, as first-class cook. Understands her business in all its branches. Has the best of City reference. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 77 West 19th-st. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND WELL RECOMMENDED young woman, a situation in City or country as cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework; makes excellent bread; can manage milk and butter. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing. Has lived 3 years in her last place. Has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 130 West 28th-st., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class waitress or chambermaid. Is willing to go to the country. Can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 85 East 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress. Can give good reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 1 First-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to take care of children; has no objection to do chamberwork in a small family; can give good City references. Call at No. 106 9th st., St. Mark's-place, Room 1.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls: one as chambermaid, and the other as first-class cook. Both understand their business perfectly. Have good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 118 West 12th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH woman, in a small private family in the City, to do general housework and plain cooking. Wishes to make herself generally useful. Can be seen for three days, at No. 144 West 30th-st., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant; no objections to the country for the Summer months. The best of reference given. Call at No. 140 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as experienced cook in a good private family. Good City reference given. Call at No. 81 West 16th st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED COOK, A SITUATION in a private family; understands her business, meats and game; can give best City references. Call at No. 34 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE LADY, RESIDING a short distance from the City, an infant to wet nurse. The best of reference given. Address Mrs. WHEELER, Yorkville Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as plain cook, washer and ironer; or would go as laundress; has good reference. Call at No. 76 West 24th-st., in the basement, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as laundress, or would do housework for a small family; no objection to go into the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 170 West 31st-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country, as cook and to wash and iron, and as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress, by two very competent girls, with good City reference. Call at No. 89 6th-av., in the basement.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, SITUATIONS IN a private family; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other to do chamberwork and waiting; have good reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a respectable German girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; has good recommendations. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do the work of a small private family; has good reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; understands sewing-machines. Call at No. 128 West 3d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family, by a respectable Protestant [illegible]

GOOD FRENCH AND GERMAN AND EVERY kind of servants may constantly be had at the [illegible] Nos. 53 and 55 [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A [illegible] place. Apply at No. [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A [illegible] Protestant [illegible] most agreeable in assisting to wait [illegible] parties. If required [illegible] last employer will satisfy to that effect [illegible] two days, from 9 till 4 o'clock, in W. [illegible]

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED [illegible] (Protestant,) with excellent reference [illegible] present employer, a situation in a gentleman's [illegible] understands his business [illegible] superior manner; will go to the country for the Summer months, if required. Address No. 171 [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family by a competent [illegible] driver. Has five years' reference [illegible] obliging disposition. [illegible] Office, or Mr. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young man as coachman and groom [illegible] the breaking and training of young horses [illegible] a vegetable garden, if required; is willing [illegible] Address [illegible] Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a man who understands his business [illegible] sober, honest and obliging [illegible]; has good City reference; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place [illegible] Address [illegible]

WANTED—SITUATIONS TOGETHER, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife, without encumbrance; the man as coachman and groom [illegible] the garden and make himself generally useful [illegible] both have the best references [illegible] country. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible]

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTANT man and his wife; the man is a competent [illegible] a good hand over horses [illegible] is generally useful; the wife is a good [illegible] ironer, makes nice bread [illegible] and butter; will go any distance [illegible] Apply at No. [illegible] av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as coachman [illegible] groom and steady driver; understands [illegible] [illegible] and country reference. Address [illegible] Office, which will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman, one who understands his business [illegible] careful driver; has [illegible] from his last employer [illegible] gaged, between University place and 5th av. [illegible] dressed to the above number will be attended to [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT married man to take charge of a [illegible] careful driver and fully acquainted with all [illegible] City; would take a situation as [illegible] quainted with the duties [illegible] man to attend bar; the best of City reference [illegible] No. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; has good references from some of the most respectable families [illegible] take a footman's situation; no objection to the country or to travel. Can be seen for two days [illegible] No. [illegible] 6th-av., near 28th st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, TWENTY-THREE years of age, of good address, a situation in a [illegible] or mercantile house; will travel or [illegible] writer; has considerable knowledge of book-keeping [illegible] quick and correct at figures; can give the best of City reference. Address WILLIAM ADAMS, No. [illegible]

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener and coachman; understands his business well; will make himself generally useful [illegible] best of City and country references. Call [illegible] two days, at Colonel Thorn's stable, Nos. 11, 13, 15 and 17 West 19th-st. [illegible]

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 18 YEARS OF age, who has had two years' experience in the [illegible] grocery business [illegible] tion to business and the morning. Address A. G. CAMPBELL, No. [illegible] Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman [illegible] careful and steady driver [illegible] horses, is a plain gardener, and [illegible] willing to make himself useful [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as coachman [illegible] best of reference can be given. Can be seen [illegible] at Mr. Lowry's, No. 533 Broadway. No objection to the City or country.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, WHO HAS been valet and traveling servant, a similar situation, or any other employment by which he can earn a living. He writes a good hand; can [illegible] Address W. H. G. Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—BY A BOY NINETEEN YEARS OLD, a situation as hall-boy or assistant waiter in a hotel, or as waiter on a steamer or assistant bartender; is [illegible] good City reference given. Address [illegible] A., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A [illegible] young man who understands his business [illegible] will furnish the best City references. Address [illegible] or call upon [illegible] at Henry A. Kerr's grocery store, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Amity-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable Protestant man, who perfectly understands his business, and can give the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Please to call or address No. 19 Bleecker-st., in the basement [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom [illegible] in a small private family [illegible] best of reference from some of the most respectable families in this City. Would prefer the country. Address for two days, G. H., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, with unexceptionable [illegible] a situation as waiter in a private family [illegible] most reliable and steady habits, and thoroughly conversant with his business. Apply this day, at No. [illegible] Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—SITUATION AS MANAGER OF A GARDEN-work, by one who has had several years' experience as such; can bring good recommendations as to character and ability. Address MANAGER, [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man a situation as coachman; understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 149 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man; he fully understands his business, and can give the best of City references as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address [illegible] No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 19 YEARS OF age, a situation in the lower part of the City; is reliable and writes well; from circumstances his salary must be from $ to $. Address A. JACKSON, No. [illegible] Frankfort-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as barkeeper or porter; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address, for two days, A. B., Box No. 108 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK BY A young man fully competent. Address, for three days, JOSEPH, Box No. 206 Times Office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A YOUNG MAN HAVING A full knowledge of the drug business, is desirous of obtaining a situation or an interest in a retail drug store in this City. Address STORE, Box No. 126 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN (SCOTCH OR American) to attend a bakery; a person of experience who will be strictly attentive to her duties, and who is a good judge of money. To one who will suit a permanent situation is offered. References required. Apply at No. 330 Pearl-st., between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER.—NONE need apply but those who thoroughly understand their business, and can bring the most unexceptionable references as to character and capability. Apply at No. [illegible] East 23d-st., between the hours of 11 and 3.

WANTED—AN INFANT'S NURSE; ONE WHO thoroughly understands taking charge of a child from its birth and can do plain sewing. [illegible] ferred. Good references required. Apply at No. [illegible] 19th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, 18 OR 20 YEARS old, to go into the country; must be competent to attend properly to horses, and also work in the garden [illegible] must have first-rate references. Address [illegible] Box No. 2,438 Post-office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN, ENGLISH or Scotch Protestant girl to do general housework for a small family, to whom good wages will be paid; she must read and write and bring satisfactory reference. Apply for two days at No. 73 [illegible]

WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE, A YOUNG ATTORNEY, to assist in the general business of the office. Apply to WOODFORD & [illegible], Rooms [illegible] Buildings, No. 111 Broadway.

WANTED—CARPENTERS, AT CORNWALL, Orange County; three or four good hands, that understand the business; good wages will be given; wanted immediately for [illegible]

[illegible]

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS [illegible] exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEO. W. ELLIOTT, at Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square.

WANTED—A GOOD BOOKKEEPER OR STEADY [illegible] who can loan his employer $1,000 [illegible] Address [illegible], Box No. 129 Times Office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER [illegible] Address, stating age, previous occupation, and salary expected, Box No. 1,300 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO GO IN THE COUNTRY, to cook, wash and iron. Apply at No. 22 St. Mark's-place, before 9 o'clock.

The New-York Times.
[illegible]

[illegible]

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Mexican news, received in New-Orleans by the arrival of the Tennessee, from Vera Cruz, is quite interesting. Matters at the Capital seem to be in the utmost confusion. It was believed that another change in the Centralist Government would soon take place, Miramon probably giving way to Zuloaga. Attempts were being made to effect a loan on a pledge of the Church property. Gen. Robles was still at Jalapa, with one thousand men, and was stated to have issued a decree forbidding the passage of the American Mails. He was surrounded by the Liberal forces. Guadalajara had been captured by the Liberals, and Gen. [illegible] had been completely routed by them with great loss. The course of Mr. Otway, the British Minister, was severely reprehended by his countrymen. Private dispatches received in Washington, corroborate the advices noted above, and represent the taking of the Capital by the Liberals as merely a question of time.

The failure of Congress to make the necessary appropriations for the Post-office Department, together with the interruptions of the mails by hostile Indians and otherwise, has induced the Postmaster-General to discontinue the Territorial routes between Neosho, Mo., and Albuquerque, N. M., and between Kansas, Mo., and Stockton, Cal., the discontinuance to take effect on the 1st of July next.

The Anniversary of the American and Foreign Baptist Bible Society was held yesterday in the South Baptist Church, Twenty-fifth-street. There was a large attendance, and the exercises were of an interesting character. The annual report shows the Society to be in a flourishing condition. A resolution was adopted in the afternoon acquiescing in the consolidation of the Societies, if no insurmountable legal or other obstacles were found to exist to the measure. The Rev. Dr. Dowling, in the evening, delivered an eloquent sermon before the Society.

The Forty-third Anniversary of the American Bible Society was held at the Academy of Music yesterday morning. The occasion brought together a large assemblage. Annual reports were read, and addresses were delivered by the President, the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Hugh Maxwell, Esq., the Rev. Dr. Clark, the Rev. S. C. Meier, the Rev. Dr. McTyeire, the Rev. Dr. Kidder, and the Rev. Dr. Palmer. At the business meeting of the Society the officers of the last year were reelected.

The Woman's Rights Anniversary, last evening, crowded Mozart Hall in every inch. Addresses of shrewd eloquence were delivered by Mrs. Doll, of Boston; Lucretia Mott, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Ernestine Rose, Antoinette Brown Blackwell, and Wendell Phillips. Sundry rowdies in the gallery were very noisy, and frequently brought the proceedings to a dead halt. But as the evening wore on, the well-disposed got the better of the disturbers, and quite cowed the malcontents.

The Deaf and Dumb of the New-York Institution met their friends, according to annual custom, yesterday afternoon at the Academy of Music, but vast as that building is, it could not accommodate all who desired to be present. The exercises were most interesting, and the satisfaction of the audience was continually manifested by loud applause. The annual number of pupils in the Institution is 300. The income of the Institution, on Jan. 1 was $60,633, and the expenditures $63,201, leaving a balance due the Treasurer of $3,568.

The Ninth Anniversary of the Five Points House of Industry took place yesterday at the Academy of Music, and was the most successful celebration of that most praiseworthy institution that has yet taken place. The singing and other exercises of the children were highly interesting, and the audience were much gratified by the addresses of Mr. Pease, the Rev. Dr. Cuyler and the other speakers. At least three thousand persons must have shared in the celebration.

Last evening, the second meeting of the Young Men's Christian Union was held at the Church of the Messiah. The attendance was not large, but the proceedings were of a very interesting character. The following gentlemen addressed the meeting: The Rev. W. H. Furness, of Philadelphia; the Rev. S. Longfellow, of Brooklyn; the Rev. Mr. Crosby; and the Rev. E. W. Reynolds, of Jamestown, N. Y.

A public meeting of the American Tract Society, of Boston, was held yesterday in the Rev. Dr. Cheever's Church. The building was crowded in every part. The Rev. Dr. Kirk reviewed with earnestness and force the recent action of the American Tract Society, and the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher followed in an exceedingly eloquent and bitterly sarcastic address.

The Fourth Anniversary of the Universalist Sabbath Schools was held yesterday afternoon, in Dr. Chapin's Church. Addresses were made by the Rev. Henry Blanchard, the Rev. B. Peters, of Williamsburgh, and the Rev. Dr. Chapin. About 1,000 children from this City and Brooklyn were in attendance.

The Reformatory Convention brought its three days' deliberations to a close last evening. During the day the delegates visited the House of Refuge and some other of the institutions similar to the ones over which most of them preside.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, a communication was presented from Mayor Tiemann, nominating Dines Carolin for the vacant City Inspectorship. It met the fate of previous nominations, and was sent back by a vote of 10 against 5. The resolution in favor of taking up the Russ pavement of Broadway and relaying it as Belgian pavement, was unanimously adopted. Mr. Chas. G. Waterbury takes the contract at $1 50 per square yard. This measure is designed to test the question whether the Board have power to make contracts. Much other business was transacted, but none of great interest.

A very pleasant reunion of the Congregationalists of this City, and their friends and well-wishers from abroad, who are now on a visit here attending the anniversaries, occurred last night [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Beef, $1 ⅌ bbl. and $1 ⅌ tierce; Lard, 1c. ⅌ lb.; Whisky, 1c. ⅌ gallon. A good demand also prevailed for Groceries, [illegible] by higher. Dutch continued very dull and heavy. The [illegible] were unaltered.

Premature Plaudits.

The Administration organs have been playing "Hail Columbia" [illegible] with extraordinary fervor, ever since the Mormon leaders kindly resolved to overlook the impertinence of the Federal Government, and consented to conclude a peace with the United States. From the President's mischances with party arrangements and foreign policy; from his [illegible] blundering on the Kansas question, and his dismal defeat by the Douglas rebellion; from his general imbecility and his particular mistakes, whether at home or abroad, the adherents of Mr. Buchanan have taken refuge behind the vaunted "pacification" of Utah. To this glorious achievement, transcending the adventurous spirit of General Pierce and the diplomatic ability of Mr. Fillmore, but reserved for the sagacious [illegible] of James Buchanan, his [illegible] admirers have constantly pointed with the energy of despair.

They can point to it no longer. "Call no man happy," said the Grecian sage, "till he is dead."

Much praise and glory would undoubtedly have accrued to Mr. Buchanan from the settlement of the Mormon question, had that settlement ever taken place. No more embarrassing question has in these latter days been submitted to any Government. The hopeless imbecility of Mr. Buchanan's predecessors had aggravated all its worst features, while the case at its best had always been bad enough. For in dealing with Mormonism the American Government found itself from the first placed between the horns of an agonizing dilemma. It was necessary to crush the Constitutional theory of our Government, or to outrage the moral feeling and seriously damage the social organization of the country. The Mormons occupied a formidable position midway between the Mississippi and the Pacific shore. They were planted on American soil, and they must either be subjected to American laws or ejected from our territory. On what pretext could they be ejected? Many of them were American citizens; all of them professed a willingness to recognize the United States as enjoying eminent domain over their forest Eden. How could they be brought under obedience to American law? By organizing over them a Territorial Government, we should assume the responsibility of lending the Federal sanction to a social system which the people of the United States regard with unmixed and irrepressible disgust. Had we, however, appointed such Federal officers in the Territory when once organized, and so supported these officers when appointed, as to guarantee a perfect separation in the territory of the Mormon ecclesiastical rule from the civil authority, the way might have been opened for such an emigration of "Gentiles" as might, in time, have overridden the abominable despotism of the Mormon hierarchy; the country might at least have been thrown open to free discussion, and the light of American and Christian intelligence poured in upon the miserable slaves of the arch delusion which has reared itself into an empire among us. But Mr. Fillmore, dreading nothing so much as an act of statesmanlike courage, flung the whole matter into a fresh abyss of confusion by accepting the organization of Utah as a Territory, only to appoint the Mormon leader its first Governor! From this moment the cloud has steadily darkened upon the horizon. The United States having bestowed their commission upon the vulgar Mahomet of the Rocky Mountains, have since been made parties consenting to the development of his creed, and the strengthening of his position. Our Presidents have played for him the parts of Aaron and of Hur, when they held up the hands of Moses during the battle. A system which rests upon the abject subjugation of the individual will to the authority of a Church brutalized to the core in all the details of its discipline, and shameless in its denial of the dearest decencies of human nature and of human life, has grown up steadily, under the ægis of our Republican Christianity. In all the world of heathenism for which so many prayers have been put up, and at which so many sermons have been preached, during this Anniversary week, we shall find nothing more callous, more cold, more cruel, than the superstitions that have reared the City of the Great Salt Lake.

These superstitions broke out at last, as was but natural, into the ambition of independence. The first attempts made by Mr. Buchanan to curb the rebellious tendencies of the Mormon rulers, were made with a specific view to creating a new "party" issue. But these attempts failed in both directions. They outraged without alarming the Mormon leader; and they evoked a universality of hostility to *the Mormon atrocities which killed all hopes* of making the matter a partizan investment.

The President's care then seemed to be to do as little as possible in the business. The history of the expedition to Utah has not been forgotten, nor will it be, while Americans can blush at special recklessness dashed with general timidity, and at general extravagance neutralized by special parsimony in the management of their national affairs. The pacific results of this untoward demonstration were brought about entirely by the good sense of the military commanders and the sagacity of Brigham Young. The credit of them was absorbed, of course, at once, and greedily, by the Administration. What is the present state of that "suspension of hostilities" which the President and his poets have sung in strains worthy the charms of "Mary Ann" herself?

We have at this day an army in Utah, by which we hold that Territory. The administration of justice in our Federal Courts is carried on under the protection of the sabre and the bayonet, which, however, while they can insure the personal safety of our Judges, can do nothing, in the face of that noble institution, "Trial by Jury," to secure justice against Mormon delinquents, at the hands of their Mormon fellow-worshippers. The peace which the President has secured for the United States in the matter of Utah, can only be likened to the protection which Sandy secured to Sawney when they went together to steal the piglings of a savage wild sow. Sawney was in the cave and Sandy at the entrance, when the maternal creature, sniffing mischief in the air, came rushing from the woods and darted between Sandy's legs, not fast enough, however, to prevent Sandy from seizing her by the tail. "While my arms hold," cried Sandy to his terrified comrade within, "you're safe, my boy, gin the tail don't part."

An Aldermanic Experiment.—The Board of Aldermen passed a resolution last night, for the purpose of testing their right to make contracts, authorizing the removal of the Russ pavement in Broadway, and substituting [illegible] the Belgian. The Russ pavement [illegible] about six dollars a yard, while the Belgian [illegible] about a quarter of that amount. It is a very costly method of trying an experiment, and about as sensible a move as it would be to pull down the City Hall and erect a wooden substitute for that marble structure. The Board of Aldermen tried another experiment last night by rejecting another nomination by the Mayor, of a candidate for the City Inspectorship. This last experiment was doubtless intended to test the public patience, which will hardly hold out much longer against these repeated scandals.

England in the European Crisis.

If we are to take the word of our British cousins for it, they are the most innocent, unsophisticated, pacific creatures in the world. While their own Government is always under the control of men without a moral flaw or an intellectual projection, and their own policy one of unselfish devotion to abstract right, they are continually agonized by the necessity of dealing with human beings of a less exalted mould, and constantly put into positions of great peril and difficulty by the dreadful duplicity of foreign Governments and statesmen of dubious antecedents. A Russian advance upon the frontiers of China strikes the whole British world with terror at the grasping ambition of the semi-barbarous Muscovites. An American demonstration in the direction of Mexico reveals appalling glimpses of the democratic instinct for plunder, and the democratic disregard of national rights. But the extinction of a Rajah of Sattara by British authority, or an armed expurgation of the Punjaub by British Generals, is always undertaken by our respectable kinsmen under a quite depressing sense of their duty to mankind, to Christianity and to civilization. The English of the nineteenth century take their wars and their annexations as sadly as Froissart declares their forefathers used to take their pleasure. If one takes up the history of the world from an exoteric point of view, he will not be immediately impressed with the extraordinary degree of devotion and magnanimity displayed by the successive Governments of Great Britain in their foreign policy. For the uninitiated mind it is not, however, always easy to discern any very striking difference between the apparent motives of England in her various wars waged during the last three centuries, and those of other nations engaged in the same contests.

The annals of mankind indeed record certain instances in which England seems to have been governed in going to war by a quite extraordinary regard to so slight a circumstance as the momentary advantage of her rulers of the hour. The wars of Elizabeth with Spain were waged, as may fairly enough be claimed, in the interest of Protestant Europe, as well as in that of Great Britain and her throne. But when James I. was willing to risk a conflict with Henry IV. of France, rather than apologize for an insult offered to Henry's ambassador by an English sea-captain, who claimed the "channel as an English sea," the principle involved can hardly be called either philanthropic or self-denying. Precisely what interest of mankind was steadily served by the attempts of William III. first to "curb the ambition" of France, and then to swell that ambition by crushing the power of Spain, historians have not yet decided. The wars of Queen Anne were wars for the making and unmaking of English Ministers at home, rather than for the settlement of Europe abroad. In the time of George II., Europe was plunged by England into a nine years' war, ostensibly to vindicate the English flag against the "right of search," but really for the purpose of driving Sir Robert Walpole away from the flesh-pots of office. It will be difficult to show what mankind and freedom gained from the wars of King George III. against the American Colonies of England, and the independence of Republican France. And thus much at least is certain in regard to the part which England played in the great war of 1854 with Russia: that Lord John Russell, speaking in her name, distinctly recognized that very Protectorate over the Christian subjects of the Sultan, for asserting which Nicholas I. was met with all the power of combined Western Europe; that the defeat of Russian pretensions on the Danube and the Black Sea was avowedly undertaken by England with an eye to her own interests in India and the East; and that after the ostensible objects of the war had been attained, England was willing and even anxious to *continue* the war, solely and specifically in the hope of recovering the military prestige which she conceived herself to have lost. The bitterness and injustice with which Napoleon III. and France have been pursued on the other side of the Channel ever since the Peace of Paris are unquestionably to be ascribed in no slight measure to the vexation which our pacific British brethren felt at being forced to relinquish the Christian hope of battering down Cronstadt, slaying some thousands of their fellow-creatures, and cutting away a good stout slice of the Russian Empire.

Yet in the present crisis of European affairs, when a cause which no nation has advocated so earnestly, not to say so intemperately, as England, cries aloud for recognition and decision, England can see in the action of France and Russia upon the case, only a wicked disregard of the sanctity of peace. Napoleon is a blood-thirsty, merciless despot, delighting in slaughter; Alexander a subtle intriguer, who means to march by way of Rome and Vienna upon Calcutta. Vast as is the reverence which our good cousins entertain for their own eminent humanity, it is hardly so vast as their distrust of all other States and rulers. They are sure that if a single cannon-shot is fired anywhere in the world without the permission of England, it must eventually demolish the whole fabric of civilization.

The world, we fear, will not take this view of the state of things. The world will see that England, having put herself into the hands of a set of selfish and time-serving politicians, has suffered the moment to pass by in which she might have assumed the position held to-day by France and Russia—in which, by acting loyally, in concert with Napoleon III., to enforce justice for Italy and respect for Europe upon Austria, she might have averted the formidable conflict now impending over the Continent, and expiated the deadly folly of her own Ministers at the time of the Congress of Vienna. No professions of an extravagant love of peace, or of a profound regard for treaties, can hide this fact from the eyes of mankind, that after Austria herself the Derby Government of Great Britain stand responsible to their own countrymen and to Europe for the issue to which the question of Italy has now been forced.

A Slave State on the Pacific.—The Washington *States* regards with hope, as promising the possible acquisition of another Slave State, the proposition to divide California, [illegible] question at issue, "as inviting field to the profitable employment of Slave labor," and desires to be informed "whether the Black Republicans intend to forbid the introduction of another Slave State."

Leaving the Republicans to answer for themselves, we can yet tell the *States* that the free population of the North will save that journal and its slaveholding friends all trouble in the premises. California may lop off her six southern counties as soon as she pleases, and from any motive which may seem to her good.

But when a government comes to be formed, either State or Territorial, the free population will preponderate so largely, that neither Congress nor the "Black Republicans" can have occasion to decide the question propounded by the *States*. Our people will go in peaceably and possess the land. We imagine the *States* knows of no way to stop them. They will outnumber and out-vote the Slave State party five to one. This may seem a sad state of things to our Southern brethren, but it is strictly constitutional.

Murder and Forgery.

"An Old Subscriber" continues to alarm himself very unnecessarily lest the Times should advocate capital punishment for forgery and its abolition in the case of murder. The Times has not the slightest intention to do either. In respect to forgery, a crime perhaps the most dangerous that relates merely to property, and one becoming alarmingly common, we remarked the other day that severe penalties should be inflicted, and that we could almost wish to see the old English law revived which punished that offence with death. Our correspondent misunderstood our drift or his nerves would not have been so greatly disturbed.

The Times holds that there is such a thing as justice; that all crime deserves adequate punishment; that life for life as a general rule is commended by the equity of common sense as well as sanctioned by the authority of revelation; and that punishment is not and cannot be revenge. The function of the Courts in awarding penalties where due is as far from vindictiveness and vengeance as any act whatever can be. Human justice is founded on divine justice, as human law finds its ultimate ground in the law of God. They who assert that the punishment of criminals is an act of legalized revenge, slander the law and assail the foundations of society; while those who claim that punishment is inflicted in a utilitarian sense merely, and only as a preventive of other offences, belittle the principles which lie at the bottom of jurisprudence.

In the distribution of penalties, however, a wide discretion is left to the Legislature and the tribunals. It is difficult, if not impossible, to lay down unbending general rules which shall fairly meet every case. The most strenuous advocates of capital punishment might not see cause to inflict it in every case, or class of cases, where life is wrongfully taken. There are considerations of expediency, of delicacy, of sentiment, which may properly come in. We have removed from the eyes of the general mob the spectacle of executions—a change which commands universal approval. And, if the agony of a strong man on the gallows is a sight too ghastly for the crowd, may we not come to think and feel that hanging a woman is a horror too dreadful for any to witness, and find for those who stain their sex with the greatest of crimes some punishment, perhaps not less severe, but certainly less abhorrent? Not, indeed, out of regard for the criminals themselves, who, forgetting what is due to womanhood and humanity, steep their souls in murder, but through consideration for the relations which Nature has fixed between our sex and theirs, and which even in the punishment of crime should not be lost sight of. We cannot think that justice would be disparaged, guilt encouraged, or any worthy sentiment outraged by the substitution of some other adequate penalty for hanging in the case of women.

Mr. Morphy at Home.

In the bustle of the Anniversaries, the excitement incident to the recent news from Europe, and the pertinacity of the northeast "May storm," the arrival home of Mr. Paul Morphy has passed almost unrecorded. Mr. Morphy arrived in the *Persia* on Wednesday morning.

Mr. Morphy was met at the steamer by his intimate friends Messrs. Lichtenhein and Daniel W. Fiske, with several members from the various chess clubs in this City, and escorted to his quarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he was waited upon by Col. C. D. Mead, President of the New-York Chess Club, Frederick Perrin, of the Brooklyn Chess Club, W. J. A. Fuller, J. Lorimer Graham, Jr., and many other distinguished admirers of the game of chess, and of him who has so ably proved himself its master. In the evening Mr. Morphy and a few friends partook of a dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel. It was impromptu in its character, and intended only as a social courtesy from friends to a friend. At the close of the repast the party adjourned to the elegant rooms of the New-York Chess Club, where Mr. Morphy engaged in two or three games with Mr. F. Perrin, President of the Brooklyn Club, giving that gentleman the advantage of a knight, and winning all but one.

Yesterday Mr. Morphy was engaged in receiving *calls from his friends, for the most of the day*, and last evening made visits in company with Mr. Fuller. He is rapidly recovering from the fatigues of his recent voyage, and excessive mental exertion for the past few months, and appeared in excellent spirits.

The stay of Mr. Morphy in this City, it is expected, will be prolonged to three or four weeks. The contemplated testimonial of the New-York Chess Club will be made on or about the 20th inst., after which Mr. Morphy visits Boston, where a public dinner has been tendered him by several distinguished gentlemen. His head-quarters will be in this City until his departure for New-Orleans. The testimonial is nearly complete; the chess-men have been ready for several weeks, and have probably never been equaled for costly elegance and perfection of workmanship. They are composed of gold and silver and precious stones. The board will be finished by Saturday, and has exhausted the resources of art and skill in its production. The splendid American match, which forms a part of the testimonial, will be ready during the present week, and will form an unique and specially attractive element in the presentation.

During his stay in this City Mr. Morphy's friends will have frequent opportunities of witnessing his play at the rooms of the New-York Chess Club, arrangements having been made for that purpose by members of that Club.

Academy of Music.

It was a loss to the public as well as to the manager that there was so slim an attendance on Monday night at the Academy. Donizetti's charming opera of "L'Elisir d'Amore" has seldom been played with more spirit and success. The casts was generally good, not inordinately great in any one essential, as at the last performance, where the great Ronconi was the *Dulcamara*, and, despite everything that was vulgar and outrageous in his interpretation, obtained all the applause and attention of the audience. The impression created by that immense actor will not quickly fade away; in the few pieces wherein he played he created a standard of excellence by which all subsequent actors must be measured. We are not likely to find a new Ronconi in the present company, good as it is. But, with this exception, Mr. Strakosch's cast is decidedly better than any we have had for some time. Mlle. Piccolomini is an excellent *Adina*, full of the sparkling gayety so requisite for this description of opera, and elaborately coquettish. She did not appear to be fully up in the music, but was very enterprising. Brignoli was excellent, losing for once, and much to his own astonishment, that massive heaviness for which he is remarkable. Maccaferri, as the quack doctor, was sufficiently funny, but scarcely equal to any of his predecessors in this character. Signor Barili did his part elaborately, and was at times excellent. The chorus was good, and the orchestra also, although occasionally too loud and precipitate.

On Friday we are to have the "Favorita," with Piccolomini as Leonora.

HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM UTAH.

The Mormons Forcing the United States Courts to put their Enactments Under Martial Law.

CONDUCT OF THE FEDERAL OFFICERS.

Open Insolence of the Mormon Authorities.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

Great Salt Lake City, U. T., April 8, 1859.

The U. S. District Court at Provo City adjourned on Monday last, the 4th inst., after a session of nearly four weeks.

This past session of the Court has been of unusual interest, and has formed one of the most important events in the history of our country.

It is now demonstrated beyond the possibility of doubt or contradiction that the Mormons are determined not to submit to Federal authority, or to any law or government except that of the Church. *A U. S. District Court, the only court of record having criminal jurisdiction which the organic act of the Territory has provided for, cannot hold a session unless it acknowledges and submits to the superior power of the Mormon priesthood, and acts only in obedience to their dictation.*

Last fall and winter, a session of the U. S. District Court for the Third Judicial District of the Territory, was held in this city by Judge Sinclair. The Grand Jury was selected impartially, from all classes, without regard to their religion or creed, and in fact was constituted of a small majority of Mormons. This majority, however, was sufficient to prevent the finding of a bill of indictment in a clear case of willful murder; and the Court found itself, after a long, patient, and strict effort to administer justice, compelled to adjourn, in consequence of the refusal of the Legislature to acknowledge or accept its authority and functions, by a willful failure to provide for its maintenance. Judge Sinclair then asserted that every possible effort had been made, without resorting to open violence, to thwart and break up his Court, and that he was fully convinced that it was worse than useless to attempt to hold a term of Court so long as a majority of the people had a fixed purpose of opposing its proceedings.

Judge Cradlebaugh, willing and anxious to give the citizens of the Territory every opportunity to justify themselves and retrace their rebellious steps, published a call for a session of the U. S. District Court in his, the Second District, this Spring. The results of his attempt to administer the laws of the land have been made public, and are of incalculable importance, inasmuch as they have given us positive evidence of the direct interference of the Mormon leaders, even with U. S. Courts, and of their determination to keep the law in their own hands.

On Saturday last the examination of witnesses in the case of the murder of the Parrishes and Potter, held before Judge Cradlebaugh, was concluded, and after hearing arguments from counsel on both sides, the Judge fully committed four of the prisoners now in arrest for trial for this crime. Their names are Kearns, McDonald, Durfee and Bannerman. Alfred Nethercott, who had also been in arrest, was released, and John Daley was permitted to give bail in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance when required. Warrants are still in the hands of the Marshal for several other persons who have fled the country.

In summing up the evidence in the case, (a summary of which I sent you by the last mail,) Judge Cradlebaugh said:

"Until I commenced the examination of the testimony in this case, I always supposed that I lived in a land of civil and religious liberty, in which we were secured by the Constitution of our country the right to remove, at pleasure, from one portion of our domain to another, and also that we enjoyed the privilege of worshiping God according to the dictates of our own consciences. But I regret to say, that the evidence in this case clearly proves that so far as Utah is concerned, I have been mistaken in such supposition. Men are murdered here—coolly, deliberately, premeditatedly murdered. Their murder is deliberated and determined upon by Church council meetings, and that, too, for no other reason than that they had apostatized from your Church, and were striving to leave the Territory.

You are the tools, the dupes, the instruments of a tyrannical Church despotism. The heads of your Church order and direct you. You are taught to obey their orders, and commit these horrid murders. Deprived of your liberty, you have lost your manhood, and become the willing instruments of bad men.

I say to you, it will be my earnest effort, while with you, to knock off your ecclesiastical shackles and set you free."

Just at this point in the Judge's remarks, an elderly, gray-headed man, who was sitting in one of the front seats, and who was apparently engrossed with what was being said, forgetting where he was, sung out in an audible voice, so as to be heard through the dense audience, "Amen."

On Monday, Judge Cradlebaugh finally adjourned the Court, and made the following entry upon the Record:

"This Court has sought diligently and faithfully to do its duty, to administer the laws of the United States and this Territory. It could not have any other object. But at every term it has had to encounter difficulties and embarrassments. Men high in authority in the Mormon Church, as well as men holding civil authority under the Territorial Government, seem to have conspired to obstruct the course of public justice, and to cripple the earnest efforts of the Court.

The whole community presents a united and organized opposition to the proper administration of justice. Every art and every expedient have been employed to cover up and conceal crimes committed by Mormons. Witnesses have been prevented by threats of violence from obeying the summons of this Court; others that have testified have been driven to seek safety in the protection of the small detachment of United States troops stationed near here, who, it is proper to say, are here on my requisition, and for whose presence I am responsible. The absolute necessity of having those troops here has been fully demonstrated by all that has transpired during the session of the Court.

To crown all, the Grand Jury, sworn to perform a high public duty, has lent itself as a willing instrument to this organized opposition to the laws of the country, and refused to meet its obligations. A most willing inclination has been manifested to prosecute Indians, and other persons, not Mormons, for their offences, while Mormon murderers and thieves are allowed to go unpunished.

This Court determined, as its action manifests, that it will not be used by this community for its protection alone, but that it will do justice to all, or it will do nothing. Not being able to do this, the Court will adjourn without day."

Soon after the adjournment of the Court the command, under Major Paul, consisting of eight companies of Infantry, one of Dragoons, and one section of Artillery, which had been encamped some four miles from the city, marched down through the city, and being joined by the company under Captain Heth, who had charge of the prisoners in confinement, took up their march for Camp Floyd. We never saw a finer military display than this. The troops, dressed in uniform, all marched to the sound of the music with a proud, elastic step, but seldom seen in the ranks of our army. Every man felt that they were marching through a country which has been the scene of the most terrible inflictions of an absolute despotism, now held in check by their presence alone.

Before the adjournment of the Court, the counsel of the prisoners solicited that they might be confined by some civil authorities instead of by the military. The Marshal, fully satisfied that they cannot be safely confined in any part of the District except Camp Floyd, will have them kept under guard at that place by the troops.

Nothing more has been heard from Governor Cumming since he issued his protest. Nor has he taken any further action publicly.

His course is universally condemned here. We know not of a single man outside of the Mormon Church in this Territory, who coincides with him or approves of his position, except Secretary Hartnett, and, as we are informed, Dr. Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs. These latter gentlemen have always upheld the Governor in every step which he has taken, and invariably reecho his sentiments.

The conduct of the United States District Attorney for the Territory, Alex. Wilson, Esq., of Penn., is also universally condemned, more emphatically even than that of Gov. Cumming. He evidently and unmistakably is a supporter of and "sympathizer" of the Mormon priesthood. This cannot be inferred from any of his public acts, unless from the masterly inactivity which he has displayed in all his prosecutions of Mormons—but it is most apparent and palpable to all residents here. He does not associate with any "Gentiles" except the Governor and his "clique," except on business. He does not attempt to ferret out any of the terrible crimes which have been committed here, even when his attention has been called to them—and when they are forced upon his notice he has always so conducted the case that it would be impossible for a stranger coming into the court-room to tell from his remarks or conduct whether he was counsel for the prosecution or for the defence. He has in every instance done everything in his power to sustain and encourage the Mormons whom it was his duty to prosecute for crimes, without actually openly defending them. The impression that he is closely allied to the Mormons by some mysterious tie, is fully confirmed by his conduct at Provo. He was, during the whole session of the Court, constantly in conference with the Mormons, and kept entirely aloof from the "Gentiles," except when compelled by business to meet them.

Before the Court, although his attention had been [illegible]

[illegible]

When he found that the Judge was determined thoroughly to investigate these cases [illegible] in writing the following motion, to be entered in the record:

Whereas, By the judgment of this Court, [illegible] on the 14th day of March, [illegible] Wilson the Attorney of the United States for the Territory of Utah, is the person legally authorized by law to prosecute all persons charged with offences against the laws of the Territory of Utah; therefore the said Prosecuting Attorney [illegible] following motion, viz.: that no other person or persons shall be allowed to assume, or perform any of the functions or duties legally appertaining to the said office of Prosecuting Attorney, unless the same be desired as assistance by the said Prosecuting Attorney, and approved of by the Court.

(Signed,) ALEXANDER WILSON,
U. S. Attorney for the Territory of Utah.

April 2, 1859.

[illegible]

In regard to Mr. Wilson's speech at the same time, it says: "Mr. Wilson concluded the argument for the prosecution in his usual gentlemanly, yet firm and respectful manner. He recapitulated the principal items of evidence that had been brought out, and in a masterly style selected the conclusive and positive testimony from the vast amount of [illegible] matter which was before the court."

[illegible]

On Monday last we were surprised, early in the morning, to find the streets filled with men, walking about as if something more than common was going on. Upon inquiring the cause, we were informed that it was the day for holding an election for the officers of the city. No notice of this election was published in the papers, but [illegible] in the Church meetings [illegible]. The consequence was that, as usual in this Territory, the vote was unanimous, and [illegible]

[illegible]

Elders who take the matter in hand.

On Wednesday the Spring Conference of the Church met in the Tabernacle in this city, and public meetings were held twice a day on both Wednesday and Thursday. On Wednesday, Heber C. Kimball addressed the people in public for the first time since the entrance of the troops into the valley. On Thursday morning, the [illegible] Presidents and Apostles of the Church was gone through with, and Brigham was by a unanimous vote re-elected President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

In the afternoon Brigham himself preached. This was the first time he has made his appearance in public since the conference with the Peace Commissioners, except when compelled to attend upon the United States Court as a witness. He addressed the people briefly upon the necessity of their spiritual and moral improvement, and also upon their duties in life. He did not allude to the "Gentiles" in any manner. He kept his hat on his head during the delivery of his sermon.

Much business of importance has been transacted by the Church at this Conference, but we cannot learn its import until it is made public through the columns of the Church organ.

During the past week two small mule-trains of goods arrived here from Los Angeles. One of them belonged to Mr. Wm. Bell, the other to Messrs. Ransohoff, Camp & Co., merchants, in this city. We have not learned the names of those who had charge of the train of Messrs. R., C. & Co. Mr. Bell came through with his train.

We received by last week's mail the news of the adjournment of Congress and of the death of Postmaster-General Brown.

We might fill much space in your valuable columns with the expression of our disgust at the proceedings of this last session of Congress, and of its entire neglect to legislate upon the most vital questions of the day. But abler pens than ours have [illegible] uttered the sentiments of the people at large of your beautiful State, which surely cannot be more severe toward the different political cliques [illegible] has prevented the accomplishment of any business in the halls of Congress, than those of many of us here.

The Mormon question, which is growing daily in importance, and bids fair to become a most serious stumbling-block in the path of rapid advancement and progress so long and steadily pursued by our country, was scarcely alluded to. A united and confederated band of determined rebels, numbering some 40,000 souls, firmly planted in the very centre of our continent, on the direct line of communication between the two oceans, engaged in and publicly boasting of their indulgence in the practice of the most abhorrent crimes against every law of God and man, and now bidding defiance to and throwing the gauntlet in the face of our Government, are allowed to pass unnoticed and unchecked, a loathsome ulcer upon the main artery of our national organization.

The Mormons are just as much in rebellion now as they ever were; although the presence of the army prevents them from driving out the Federal officers by force, they adopt other and equally efficacious modes of rendering their presence here worse than useless. They abuse and vilify them as openly as ever. It is not men whom they thus slander and abuse—it is the offices which the men hold, and the power which appointed them, which they spurn and deride, under the cloak of personal abuse.

The failure to pass the Post-office Appropriation bill, shows how much interest is felt by the present majority of the States of the Union in the welfare and prosperity of the great West, and how well disposed they are to encourage the hardy men of the West in their honest labors and trials in advancing the interests of civilization, and the prosperity of the nation.

The West is now in its infancy. It will yet become a strong man, and will then disdain to petition, even for a favor. It will demand and take rights, without the necessity of kneeling to the residents on the Atlantic coast as an humble suppliant.

We know not the full bearing which this failure of the Post-office bill will have upon our Overland route, but wait with anxiety to hear something definite in regard to it.

The mails continue to arrive with the greatest regularity. The last mail from California arrived three days ahead of time, and the last mail from the East forty-eight hours ahead of time.

Winter still holds on. Although we have some fine mild, Spring days, we still have snow storms almost daily.

A. B. C.

Condition of the Indian Tribes.—Major Vaughan, United States Agent for the Blackfeet Indians, has arrived at St. Louis from Fort Benton. He reports that peace prevailed among the Indians, the region being inhabited by the Gros Ventres, Assiniboines, Blackfeet, Crows, Arickarees, Mandans and Sioux. There had been more than the usual number of Buffalo in the Blackfoot country, and the trading houses had done an excellent business. They will be able to send forward a very large number of robes—22,000 to 23,000. The Sioux Indians had fared worse than other tribes, and many of them had been in a starving condition. [illegible] which they were driven, that they were compelled to kill their horses and dogs [illegible]. The Winter was not so severe as had been experienced in that climate in previous seasons, but an unparalleled amount of snow had fallen. Major Vaughan is on his way to Washington, [illegible] to carry out the treaty with the Blackfeet [illegible] which $15,000 are [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 12.

[illegible]

THURSDAY, May 12—P. M.

The Stock Exchange dealings to-day have been marked by unusual excitement and some very extraordinary fluctuations, in consequence of the announcement at the opening of the Board this forenoon that Mr. JACOB LITTLE, one of the oldest, as he is the most active operator on the Exchange, would be unable to meet promptly his maturing contracts. He therefore voluntarily leaves his seat at the Board, and will proceed at once to adjust his outstanding differences with a view to their payment in full after such indulgence, as to time, as the amount involved may seem to require. The impression this afternoon though differing essentially from the first effect of this announcement, is that the amount to be adjusted between Mr. L. and the members of the Exchange, is not only much less than on his previous stoppage of 1856, but that he holds fewer stocks under hypothecation with money lenders than the general magnitude of his operations for a month or two past implied. That he will pay in full all differences against him, and that his firm will continue to meet, on the instant, their engagements at Bank and with the private Banking Houses, there seems to be no present question.

The feature of the varied dealings in the market to-day is, that the hasty conclusion was arrived at, on the first announcement referred to, that Mr. LITTLE having been a leading *Bull* and heavy constant buyer of Missouri State Sixes, Panama Shares, Delaware and Hudson, and Illinois Central Bonds, for a month or so past, that these securities must be heavily hypothecated at bank and that forced sales must necessarily soon follow. [illegible] $100,000 Missouris were forced off, first at 80½ (a fall of [illegible] from the low price of yesterday,) then at 81 [illegible] at the early session of the Board; Panama [illegible] 115 (a fall of [illegible] cent. in two days,) [illegible] Illinois Centrals to 86, and some [illegible] Stocks supposed to be [illegible] at a corresponding decline. In [illegible] the outside orders, at this sudden and unusual depression in dividend-paying securities, came forward with considerable freedom, and [illegible] of the morning in supposing [illegible] supply would [illegible] the market, was dis[illegible] Panama recovered to 115, Mis[illegible] and Delaware to [illegible] the printed list was [illegible]

[illegible] which has been already deprecated under the ex[illegible] [illegible] stock, though in [illegible] New-York Central opened at 69¾ but [illegible] At the Second Board, 70¼ [illegible] the cash stock scarce. In the Western Stocks Galena was [illegible] recovering in the afternoon to [illegible] cent. Rock Island opened at [illegible] cash, and left off [illegible] There was some feeling manifested in putting out time contracts in this stock, owing to the reported scarcity of the Cash Certificates, and 66½ ₩ cent. was the figure made on 60-day options. Michigan Central improved 1½ on yesterday's sales, closing 41½, and *Michigan Guaranteed* [illegible] ₩ cent., closing 31½ ₩ cent. Hudson River fell [illegible] ₩ cent. Reading was first done at 46, but recovered to 46[illegible] ₩ cent. Toledo, first price 24½, closing 25½. Hudson Preferred fell to 25@24 ₩ cent. Illinois Central recovered to 87½ ₩ cent. The first price of Pacific Mail was 80 ₩ cent., but for 60 days, and 81½ cash. The closing sales were at 80 ₩ cent., and that price bid. It is currently rumored, and apparently on good authority, that a consolidation of the United States Mail line, on the Atlantic side, is about to take place, with a view to a steady supply for the accommodation of freight, passengers and specie, and the mails, to and from California, in alliance with the Pacific Mail Company, the two concerns to purchase additional steamship property from VANDERBILT, to the value of about $2,000,000, he to retain an interest therein in the Atlantic Company. Mr. MOSES TAYLOR has been named for the Presidency of this Company. The division of business between the two lines to be in the proportion of 33⅓ to the Atlantic, and 66⅔ to the Pacific Company, instead of 25 and 75, as originally arranged under the semi-monthly schedule, when the relative cost of running and furnishing service and supplies to the steamers on the Pacific side was much greater than of late years.

In the Money Market to-day no advance of interest has been established on demand loans, though some of the lenders have essayed to move up their rates. We hear of actual transactions at 4@5 ₩ cent. In Discounts the terms are somewhat firmer, induced by a disposition to caution among some of the leading Bank Presidents, who are reported to have held an informal conference in favor of gradually reducing the line of Discounts. The impression also obtains that a good part of the overdue Treasury Bills of the issue of March and May, 1858, held in Bank, will immediately go forward for redemption, to replace any decline on the Specie Average which may form the export movement of the present week. These precautionary movements will scarcely meet objection from any quarter. They are calculated to steady, rather than advance the market for money, and to hold the Specie Average to a point fully equal to that of the 1st April, since when over ten millions European balances have been paid off in Bullion. The Customs to-day are $120,000. The Sub-Treasury disbursements are $39,000 short of this sum. The balance this afternoon is $5,904,347. The steamer on Saturday is the *Bremen*, for Bremen and Southampton. She will take a mail for England and the Continent, but no large sum in Specie.

The excitement in the Grain and Provision Market continues, and there was increased buoyancy, and very large sales of nearly all descriptions on the Corn Exchange are reported to-day. The movement is stimulated by private accounts by the *Persia* of the rapid and extraordinary advance in the Liverpool market. The sales of the day embrace about 70,000 bushels of Wheat at a further advance of 5 cents; 42,000 bbls. Flour at a rise on yesterday's advance, of 25 cents, and 20,000 bbls. and 2,500 tierces Beef and Pork. Beef rose about $1 the bbl., and $2@$4 the tierce. Pork is up 50 cents the bbl.

The April earnings on the Baltimore and Ohio Road are reported at $359,067 against $485,-290 same month last year. The Chicago and Burlington Road, $124,378 against $131,348 last year.

The disparity of our American merchant steam marine, in the European trade, will, we apprehend, be sensibly felt through the threatened war troubles. The commercial, if not the traveling public, would like to have a wider selection of first-class steamers under our own flag. The restoration of the Collins line will just now be welcomed. The underwriters, both here and on the other side, must discriminate in the flag which is to cover Bullion and other property. We have already heard evidences of this precaution.

The La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad—A New Dodge.

To the Stockholders of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company:

MESSRS. VOSE & PERKINS have issued a circular containing the proceedings of a pretended meeting of Stockholders, soliciting proxies for themselves. The circular speaks for itself. But beware of giving your proxies to those gentlemen. This is merely a new dodge on the part of the Third Mortgage men and the present Directors to divide your forces and conquer.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL is virtually beaten, and now, under the lead I have named, and of SELDEN H. ALLEN, who controls them all, Messrs. VOSE & PERKINS are brought forward. I hope their circular will be read, and with it this statement, which I aver to be true. I saw Mr. VOSE at the Newhall House, in Milwaukee, on the 23d day of April last, when it was expected your Road would be sold under the Third mortgage by WILLIAM BARNES, the Trustee, and asked Mr. VOSE how he stood in regard to such sale. He replied that he preferred that the road should be sold, as he thought it would be for the interest of all concerned. I saw him again this morning and asked him if he was soliciting proxies for a new Board. He said his friends were using his name for that purpose. I then asked him if the present Direction were the parties. He declined to answer; then, if the third mortgage bondholders were the parties, and he again declined to answer.

I have a list of the stockholders furnished to me from the office of the Secretary of the State of Wisconsin. It does not appear from that list that Messrs. VOSE & Co. were the owners of a single share of full paid stock on the 25th day of March last, on which day the transfer books were closed.

I repeat my invitation to the stockholders to call on me at the office of JOHN FITCH, Esq., No. 44 Wall-street, where I shall be happy to meet them and answer all questions. NEWCOMB CLEVELAND.

ASTOR HOUSE, May 12, 1859.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 12, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. ALEX. MITCHELL, of Milwaukee, published a card in your paper yesterday, saying that my statement as regards him is false; that he was but a few months in the La Crosse Board, and had nothing to do with the *issue or distribution* of bonds of any kind.

It is easy to make this denial, but I can prove that Mr. MITCHELL was a member of the La Crosse Board at the time the Land Grant was passed and accepted by the Company, and was present at the meeting of the Board when the resolution was adopted authorizing the issue of the million of so-called Construction Bonds. *The records of the Company show these facts.* Those Bonds were issued on the *15th day of October*, 1856, and were distributed between the 15th and 25th October, 1856. Mr. MITCHELL did not resign until *January*, 1857—the precise date I cannot give.

It will be observed, however, that Mr. MITCHELL *does not deny that he was the recipient of $10,000 of these Bonds.* He merely denies that he had anything to do with the issue or distribution of the Bonds. The main charge is not touched.

To prove that, I will here quote an extract from the Report of the Committee of the Legislature of Wisconsin, in 1858, appointed to investigate into alleged frauds and corruption in the disposition of the Land Grants by the Legislature of 1856:

"The following persons, who were not members of the Legislature, State officers or officers of either the Senate or Assembly in 1856, also received bonds as follows: ALEXANDER MITCHELL, number of bonds, 10; amount, $10,000."

And then follows a list of twenty or thirty others. Here is the positive statement of the Legislative Committee founded upon the testimony before them, published to the world on the 13th of May, 1858, one year ago, and up to this time has never been denied. If that statement was untrue, why has not Mr. MITCHELL denied it? The statement that he "was but a few months in the La Crosse Board, and had nothing to do with the issue or distribution of bonds of any kind" is a quibble merely, and unworthy of a man of such high pretensions.

I repeat my charge then, that Mr. MITCHELL was a member of the La Crosse Road at the time of the issue of these bonds, and that he himself received $10,000 of them.

I again repeat my invitation to the Stockholders of said Company to call upon me at the office of JOHN FITCH, No. 44 Wall-street, where I will be happy to furnish them with any further information they may desire in regard to their interest.

NEWCOMB CLEVELAND.

ASTOR HOUSE, May 12, 1859.

[illegible]

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

[illegible] communication of NEWCOMB CLEVELAND and of GEORGE W. PRATT [illegible] have just examined our Stock books to find the amount of Stock held by [illegible] Mr. PRATT, of Rochester, N. Y., or by [illegible] No. [illegible] Wall-street, or by JOHN FITCH, No. 44 Wall-street, who, in connection with Mr. CLEVELAND, has taken such an active interest of late in the welfare of our Company, and to my surprise I do not find their names upon our books at all. They do not own one single share of Stock in our Company, unless they have purchased or have had some given them since our books have been closed for election, at a cost of from fifty cents to one dollar per share. Mr. PRATT calls himself an "*outside stockholder*," he evidently is such, as his name does not appear inside of our Stock books at all. With this *statement*, I am willing his *advice* to Stockholders, and *mention* of bad management by the present Board, *should pass for all they are worth.* I have not the pleasure of the acquaintance of Mr. ALEXANDER MITCHELL—do not remember having ever seen the gentleman. But I am well acquainted with Mr. NEWCOMB CLEVELAND; have had trouble enough on account of his unjust claim against the Company, and I so desire to put Stockholders right as to their best interests with this Company. In one of his communications, in this morning's paper he uses the following language:

"The Company (La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company) have never, to my knowledge, taken an appeal or a writ of error from that judgment (CLEVELAND'S judgment). The judgment was rendered in October, 1857, and no appeal had been taken when I left Milwaukee on the 28th of April last. The judgment then stood in full force, and unappealed from." * * * "It is the decree which I obtained against SELAH CHAMBERLAIN which has been appealed from."

Now I state that a writ of error or appeal was taken by E. G. RYAN, Esq., of Milwaukee, as counsel for this Company, in the case of NEWCOMB CLEVELAND'S judgment against the Company, on which he has advertised the road for sale since the rendition of the judgment in 1857, on the said 28th day of April last, the day said CLEVELAND claims to have left Milwaukee, and that said CLEVELAND knows that said appeal was taken on said day, and has admitted the fact to me in the presence of several witnesses within a few days. I had a copy of all the papers in CLEVELAND'S suit and judgment against this Company, made in October last by the Clerk of the District Court, Milwaukee, for the purpose of examination by counsel in Wisconsin and this State, and the result was the same in each case, to wit: *that without the least doubt his (Cleveland's) judgment could be reversed*; and MAT. H. CARPENTER, Esq., the counsel of said CLEVELAND, has also advised CLEVELAND, as I have been informed, that this Company can reverse his said judgment, and that CLEVELAND'S only safety for his judgment of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars is to elect a Board of Directors, who will withdraw the appeal on his judgment to the United States Supreme Court. I here state unqualifiedly that CLEVELAND'S judgment is appealed to the United States Supreme Court, and refer to CLEVELAND'S own counsel, MAT. H. CARPENTER and WM. P. LYNDE, of Milwaukee, and JOHN M. MILLER, Clerk of the District Court, Milwaukee, for a confirmation of the facts.

When it becomes necessary to *deny* or *suppress* known facts, Mr. CLEVELAND'S case must be considered by himself as very desperate, and the public can judge whether he is trying now to protect, as he says, fifteen thousand five hundred dollars of stock, or one hundred and thirty thousand dollars in the judgment which he holds against the Company.

N. P. STANTON, President.

[Advertisement.]

Card from Mr. Mitchell, of Milwaukee.

WEDNESDAY, May 11, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please publish the inclosed communication from Mr. MITCHELL, of Milwaukee, which I received this morning by telegraph. All who know Mr. MITCHELL know also that he is incapable of himself committing or countenancing the commission by others, of fraud of any kind, much less such as have been perpetrated in connection with the La Crosse Road.

Respectfully, F. RANDALL.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, May 10, 1859.

To Francis Randall, No. 23 Wall-st.:

Please announce in the papers that Mr. CLEVELAND'S statement as regards me is incorrect. I was but a few months in the La Crosse Board, and had nothing to do with the issue or distribution of Bonds of any kind, and have now no interest or wish beyond the protection of existing rights and the extrication of an important road from a labyrinth of embarrassments. As regards proxies, my name has been used without my knowledge, but I will not decline to act.

ALEX. MITCHELL.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

THOMPSON BROTHERS, NO. 2 WALL-ST., offer for sale at all times, UNITED STATES and STATE STOCKS, for investment or Banking purposes, in amounts to suit.

Orders for the purchase or sale of Stocks on commission promptly executed.

Real Estate....WEDNESDAY, May 11.

The following property, understood to belong to Mr. PERRIN, was sold to-day by Mr. A. H. MULLER.

One on the southwest corner of First-avenue and Forty-eighth-street, $1,230; one adjoining on the avenue $750. Next two $650 each. All T. FARLEY.

Two lots on the east side of Second, 75 feet 4 inches south of Forty-ninth-street. A. WILSON, $1,360 each.

One lot on the southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street and Broadway, about 87 feet deep. T. E. STEWART, $780.

Two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Seventh-street, 200 feet east of Tenth-avenue. ROBERT SHIELDS, $305 each.

One adjoining on the west, D. R. DOREMUS, $315. Next, same, $330. One gore adjoining, 17 feet front, 40 feet 9 inches rear; same, $330.

One gore south side One Hundred and Eighth-street, 75 feet 3 inches east of Tenth avenue; 40 feet 7 inches front, and 20 feet 10½ inches rear; same, $405.

It is reported in the street that the Mechanics' Society have sold their lot, on the northwest corner of Park-place and Broadway for $150,000, one third cash, balance remain for three years.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Thursday, May 12—6 P. M.

The excitement in our market continues to increase, and prices show a further advance. FLOUR is in good demand for home interior, Eastern and Canadian trade; sales 100 bbls. WHEAT 3c.@5c. higher, with an active demand; sales 15,000 bushels, at $1 43 for Milwaukee Club; $1 65@$1 70 for red Winter Illinois, including 2,000 bushels White Canadian on private terms. CORN in good demand and becoming scarce, with no prospects of any receipts for some time to come; sales for distilling 9,000 bushels Illinois at about 90c., market closing firmer. OATS held out of market. An offer was made for 5,000 bushels Canadian, to arrive, at 64c. ₩ 32 lbs. CANAL FREIGHTS dull and nominal, on Flour 25c; Wheat 7c. and Corn 6c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—1 200 bbls. Flour; no Wheat or Corn. *Exports*—1,000 bbls. Flour; 23,600 bushels Wheat; 1,800 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 12.

FLOUR advanced 25c. under the advices from New-York to-day. Sales 2,500 bbls. at $7 25@$7 30 for superfine. PROVISIONS excited and held out of the market. MESS PORK offered at $17, but refused. BACON 7½c.@8½c. BULK MEATS 6¼c.@8½c., and held higher. LARD 11¼c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 12.

COTTON market unsettled; sales to-day, 1,200 bales. FLOUR firm, at $7 for superfine. CORN declined 10c.; sales at 95c. MESS PORK, $17@$17 25.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, May 12.

COTTON—Little inquiry and prices weak; the receipts of the week add up 4,000 bales; stock 33,000 bales.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 12—1 P. M.

Based on private advices from New-York, FLOUR 15.@25c. better on all grades. Sales 1,800 bbls., including 500 bbls. extra State, rather stumpy, at $6 70. WHEAT—Sales 300 bushels White Genesee, at $1 91. CORN—Sales 3,500 bushels Yellow round; 97c.@$1 02 is paid in the street. OATS—Sales 1,000 bushels Canada East, at 63c. Weight CORN MEAL, 15s.@16s. WHISKY, 28½c.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 12—6 P. M.

FLOUR moderately active, and 25c.@37c. better; sales, 2,500 bbls., at $6 25@$6 75 for Extra Illinois; $6 75@$7 for do. Wisconsin; $7@$7 50 for good to choice extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; and $7 75 @$8 for Double Extras. WHEAT in fair demand, and 4c.@5c. better. Sales 3,000 bushels, at $1 40@$1 43 for No. 1 Extra Milwaukee Club; $1 70 for choice Red Ohio; and 3,300 bushels White Kentucky, from store, on private terms. CORN, 2c. better. Sales 18,000 bushels at 90c. OATS, 3c.@4c. better; sales 14,000 bushels Western, afloat, at 56c. BARLEY dull, and market bare. WHISKY better; sales 300 bbls. at 26½c. *Lake Imports to-day*—6,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, and 10,700 bushels corn. *Canal Exports*—3,500 bbls. Flour, 4,500 bushels Wheat, 17,800 bushels Corn.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 12.

FLOUR advanced 25c.; the excitement in the market is hourly increasing; sales of Howard-street at $7 50. WHEAT buoyant; White, $1 90@$2. CORN advanced; Yellow, 95c. PROVISIONS active; Bacon Sides, 9¼c., and held at 10c. at the close; Mess Pork, $17 25. WHISKY advanced; sales at 29c.@31c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 12.

FLOUR has again advanced 25c. Sales to-day at $7 50@$8. WHEAT scarce, and in demand. Sales at $1 95 for White, now held higher; Red, $1 75@$1 80. CORN advanced 2c. Yellow, 97c.@98c. OATS advanced to 50c.@60c. WHISKY firm at 30c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 11.

COTTON unchanged; sales to-day 500 bales. MESS PORK, $17.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 12.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 92½; Reading Railroad, 23¼; Morris Canal, 56; Long Island Railroad, 11¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39¾.

[illegible] Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees. [illegible] BATCHELOR'S [illegible]

[illegible]

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.
No. 441 Broadway,
Between Canal and Grand sts.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.
For Families, Tailors and all manufacturing purposes [illegible] The new Family Machines [illegible] The prices of all our machines have been greatly reduced.
I. M. SINGER & CO.
No. 458 Broadway.

To the Ladies Only.—The Vienna Remedy (or Celebrated preventive) [illegible] at the sole Branch Office of MARSH & CO., 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, where a lady is in constant attendance in their private salesroom; and at [illegible] MILHAU'S [illegible]

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 BROADWAY, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

The Best Spring Bed in Existence. Howe's Elliptic, at from $5 to $6. At No. 312 Broadway. Call and see it.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—New-York Times.
We prefer them for family use.—New-York Tribune.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Lester's Sewing Machines.
LOCK STITCH.
Salesroom No. 483 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale Agent wanted.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

French Soft Hats,
J. COUPIN'S manufacture, (Aix,) constantly receiving, by E. J. PARDESSUS, his agent, No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann.

Fashionable Gaiters, &c., for Ladies.—The only establishment where ladies most do congregate for the purpose of purchasing, for themselves and children, shoes, gaiters, slippers, &c., is S. CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, who keeps ready-made or will make to order, superior articles at extremely low prices.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Suits, Instruments for weak ankles, club-feet, bow legs, &c., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which affords radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Rupture Cured.—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces, Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This invaluable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, [illegible]

Hams.—PROVISION DEALERS AND GROCERS—The celebrated Fine and Mount Vernon HAMS are now offered for sale, at wholesale and retail, by
HALSTEAD, CHAMBERLAIN & CO.,
Nos. 198, 200 and 202 Forsyth-st., New-York.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.—BYO[illegible] & BROTHERS, No. 15 John-st., keep the largest assortment of Glass Views. Also, Elliott's and Sylvester's Colored and Illuminated Groups and Paper Views.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts, made to order; gauze wool, silk and cotton under-shirts and drawers, neckties, hosiery, &c., at Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Finkle & Lyons' Family Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market or money refunded. P. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 503 Broadway.

Fountain's India Store, No. 653 Broadway.—Summer Silks, Pineapple Dress Goods. Also, articles of the greatest novelty from the East Indies, wholesale and retail.

McLaughlin's Improved French Yoke Shirts ready-made, all sizes, or made to measure, by hand in the best manner, at No. 205 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales.
LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Wood's New Style $50 Family Sewing Machine.—The particular attention of Shirt Manufacturers is called to this improvement.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 457 Broadway.

Removal.—Defiance Salamander Safe Depot removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 61 Murray-st., corner College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

MARRIED.

WILLIAMS—EATON.—In this City, on Saturday, May 7, at St. Clement's Church, by the Rev. Theodore A. Eaton, the Rev. ROBERT WILLIAMS, of South Portsmouth, R. I., to AUGUSTA M., daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Eaton, of Boston, Mass.

EATON—EIGENBRODT.—In this City, on Thursday, May 12, at St. Clement's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Eigenbrodt, the Rev. THEODORE A. EATON to ELIZABETH D., daughter of the late Lewis E. A. Eigenbrodt, LL.D.

BADINSHAW—MARSH.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 10, by the Rev. Wm. Eigenbrodt, D. D., WM. M. BADINSHAW to MARY KATE MARSH, daughter of Mordecai Marsh, Esq., all of this City.

TYLER—COIT.—At Jewett City, on Tuesday, May 10, by the Rev. T. L. Shipman, LEMUEL TYLER and MARY D. COIT, all of Jewett City.

RUSSELL—LEIGH.—In Bridgeport, Conn., on Tuesday, May 10, by the Rev. G. S. Coit, D. D., JOHN H. RUSSELL, Esq., of Salisbury, Conn., to Miss LORINE A. LEIGH, of Bridgeport.

DIED.

HUTCHINSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 11, EMILY, daughter of James and Margaret B. Hutchinson, in the 27th year of her age.

The funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the 18th-st. M. E. Church. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SHEEHAN.—On Wednesday morning, May 11, JANE SHEEHAN, aged 23 years, a native of County Cork, for the last six years a resident of the United States.

She was buried in Calvary Cemetery.

BURT.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, May 11, RICHARD BURT, formerly of Dorsetshire, England, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his father-in-law, William Harnett, are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon next, at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence No. 116 6th-av.

VAN WYCK.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 11, ANNIE, only child of Samuel and Eliza A. Van Wyck, aged 7 months and 5 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 209 Dean st., this day, (Friday,) at 3½ o'clock P. M.

SAMUELS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, May 11, at No. 16 East Baltic-st., ANNE S., the beloved wife of Capt. Samuels, deeply lamented by a large circle of friends.

The funeral will take place from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, where the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

CHILD.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday, May 12, after a short and severe illness, Mrs. LYDIA CHILD, aged 69 years.

Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown, N. Y., for interment, this day, (Friday,) by Hudson River Railroad, by the 11 o'clock train. Funeral service at the residence of her son, J. F. Child, Tarrytown, at 1 o'clock.

ROBERTS.—In Lodi, N. J., on Wednesday, May 11, at the residence of her nephew, Robt. W. Farr, SOPHIA ROBERTS, in the 87th year of her age.

BADEAU.—At New-Rochelle, on Wednesday morning, May 11, JONATHAN BADEAU, in the 60th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The New-Haven cars leave 27th-st. Station, at 12¼ M.

DR. McCLINTOCK'S PECTORAL SYRUP exercises an influence over Consumption and Bronchitis unparalleled in Medical Practice, arresting the cough, healing and strengthening the lungs, promoting expectoration, and inducing sleep. Price $1. Wholesale Depot, No. 15 Beekman-st. Sold by Druggists.

GAS FIXTURES.
We are now opening some
NEW STYLES
of Gas Chandeliers that excel anything of the kind ever offered in this City, both for
BEAUTY AND CHEAPNESS.
Persons in want of Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., &c., are invited to call and examine our stock.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

FRENCH CHINA.
Beautiful sets for Dinner, Tea and Breakfast.
Also,
RICH CUT TABLE GLASS,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
TABLE CUTLERY,
PARIAN FIGURES,
Porcelain Vases, &c., &c., for sale at extremely moderate prices.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The annual election for officers of this Association will be held at Clinton Hall, Astor place, on TUESDAY, May 17, 1859. Polls open from 8 A. M. [illegible]
By order. JOS. H. LECOUR, Rec. Sec'y.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
[illegible]
RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st., New-York.

TO THE PUBLIC.
WHEN THE BLOOD IS IMPURE, [illegible]
PURIFY THE BLOOD.
[illegible]
DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA,
is manufactured under the direction and supervision of Dr. JAMES R. CHILTON, the most celebrated Chemist and Physician in this country.
NEVER FAILS TO PURIFY THE BLOOD.
It is the only GENUINE SARSAPARILLA put up in this country, and is manufactured from the very best imported HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA, in connection with other vegetable substances which science and experience have proved useful in
ERADICATING DISEASE FROM THE SYSTEM.
KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.
Wholesale and Retail Dep't No. 212 BROADWAY, corner of Fulton-st. OFFICE, No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church.

CARPETINGS.
NEW AND CHOICE PATTERNS FOR SPRING SALES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.
Are now opening their entire Spring importations at the following low rates:
Velvet and Medallion, best English...[illegible] per yard.
Tapestry and Brussels, best English...[illegible] per yard.
Three-ply and Ingrain, new styles...[illegible] per yard.
Floor Oil Cloths, &c., &c., at equally low rates.

WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED
in the best manner
AT LESS THAN USUAL PRICES,
By the finest London and Geneva workmen, at
G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway.

REMOVAL.
S. & J. POULDING,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS,
LACES, FLOWERS, &c.
Have removed from
No. 38 John st.
to
No. 389 Broadway.
Three doors above the Hospital.

142 FULTON-STREET. 142
A splendid stock of Spring clothing.
142 FULTON-STREET. 142
Fine Black Frock Coats.
142 FULTON-STREET. 142
Superior Business Coats.
142 FULTON-STREET. 142
Beautiful assortment of Spring Vests.
142 FULTON-STREET. 142
Splendid assortment of Spring Pants.
142 FULTON-STREET. 142
I have now on hand a large and superior stock of ready-made Spring Clothing, which I am offering at such low prices that a discerning public can fully appreciate. Remember No. 142 Fulton-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st., New-York. E. DEGROOT.

LACE CURTAINS.
351 BROADWAY. 351
GILT CORNICES,
351 BROADWAY. 351
WINDOW SHADES,
351 BROADWAY. 351
BROCATELS,
351 BROADWAY. 351
GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES, AT
FERGUSON BROTHERS,
351 BROADWAY. 351

BEST FRENCH YOKE
SHIRTS
RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS OR $1 50 EACH.
READY MADE, ALL SIZES, IN CUSTOM STYLE OR TO ORDER,
MADE OF BEST YORK MILLS MUSLIN, AND FINE LINEN,
AND WARRANTED AS GOOD A SHIRT AS SOLD IN RETAIL STORES AT $2 50 EACH.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE, $2 EACH.
Best Three-Ply Linen Collar, $1 75 per dozen.
Patent Enameled Collar, $3 per 100.
English Silk Neck Ties, new styles, 50c. to 75c. each.
WHOLESALE DEALERS SUPPLIED.
P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good Shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen of $18 fine Shirts:

30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard...	$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 50c. per yard...	3 50
Making and cutting...	6 00
Laundry, $1, buttons and cotton 50c...	1 50
Profit...	2 65
Total...	$18 00

WARD,
FROM LONDON.
No. 387 Broadway, up stairs,
Between White and Walker sts.

COPARTNERSHIP.

WILLIAM BRAMHILL AND JOHN CAMPBELL (both having been with the N. Y. Belting and Packing Co. since its organization, the latter as Secretary,) have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of

BRAMHILL & CAMPBELL,

for the purpose of Dealing in INDIA RUBBER GOODS, such as MACHINE BELTING, STEAM PACKING, VALVES, HOSE, &c., at No. 190 William st., near Spruce st.

New-York, 1st May, 1859. WILLIAM BRAMHILL. JOHN CAMPBELL.

We beg to inform Dealers in the above mentioned Goods that we have been appointed

GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENTS
OF THE
BOSTON BELTING COMPANY

for the sale of their Manufactures in this City, and that we shall be constantly supplied with a full assortment of the same.

These Goods are manufactured under "GOODYEAR'S PATENT" for VULCANIZED RUBBER by the above-mentioned Company, who were for many years, and still are (with one exception) the only manufacturers of BELTING, &c., under said Patent, and from their great experience, are enabled to produce the best possible articles of

BELTING,
PACKING, VALVES, HOSE, &c.,

and will be happy to execute promptly any orders for the same, and at the same prices as those of the manufacturers.

Catalogues of the various articles may be had at our store, or will be forwarded by mail to those who desire it, if so requested.

BRAMHILL & CAMPBELL,
No. 190 William st., New-York.

BARTLETT'S PATENT NOVELTY $6 SEWING MACHINES.
OPENING THIS DAY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Office No. 421 Broadway, corner Canal-st., N. Y.
Office No. 729 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
Office No. 38 6th st., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Office No. 30 South 4th st., St. Louis.
Office No. 17 Woodbridge st., Detroit.
Applicants for agencies will address J. W. BARTLETT, Patentee. Principal office No. 421 Broadway, New-York.

ICE PITCHERS.
The best and heaviest Silver-plated ICE PITCHERS that can be found in the City, at
J. & I. E. BROMLEY'S, No. [illegible] Broadway.

ST. CATHARINES MINERAL WATER
IN ITS NATURAL STATE.
[illegible]

NEW BOOKS.
CHARLES LEVER'S NEW NOVEL.
[illegible]
Published by [illegible]

THE LAW OF DEBTOR AND CREDITOR
[illegible] MERCHANTS AND [illegible]
A NEW AND VALUABLE WORK.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
[illegible]

J. T. HEADLEY'S NEW WORK.
[illegible]

Ready on Saturday, [illegible]
NUMAIOR. A novel and attractive work, by the author of "Rated for the Delivery." One vol. 12mo. [illegible]
SCRIBNER'S NEW BOOKS JUST READY.
WILLIS' (N. P.) CONVALESCENT. One vol. [illegible]
HOURS WITH MY PUPILS. By Mrs. [illegible]
SCIENCE AND ART OF CHESS. By J. [illegible] One vol. $1.
THE ART OF EXTEMPORE SPEAKING. [illegible] the pulpit, the Senate and the Bar. [illegible] One vol. $1.

JUST PUBLISHED:
NAPOLEONIC IDEAS.
A Facsimile [illegible]
THE EMPEROR LOUIS NAPOLEON.
By
James A. Dorr.
1 vol., 12 mo. [illegible]
[illegible]
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

SILVER-PLATED WARE
Of the very best quality, and every article warranted to last a number of years, for sale by the manufacturers,
J. & I. E. BROMLEY, No. [illegible] Broadway.

A GIFT TO CLERGYMEN.
[illegible]
LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.
[illegible]
Letter from the President of the United States.
EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, [illegible]
"MR. EMANUEL LYON—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that the Royal Commission of the World's Fair, at London, have awarded you a medal and certificate for the great value of your Magnetic Powders, &c.
"MILLARD FILLMORE, Chairman."
The above was accompanied by a certificate of Prince Albert.
IT IS FREE FROM POISON.
NEW-YORK, October [illegible]
MR. E. LYON—Dear Sir: We have analyzed and tested your Magnetic Powders, and find them perfectly harmless to mankind and domestic animals, but certain death when inhaled by bugs, ants and insects.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.
LAURANCE REID, Prof. Chemistry, N. Y. [illegible]
Mr. JOHN L. ROSE, Superintendent of the New-York Hospital, says, "he has expelled all the bugs, &c., roaches, moths, &c., with Lyon's Powder, and [illegible]"
[illegible]
BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, [illegible]

MARAVILLA. MARAVILLA.
MARAVILLA.
To everybody afflicted with BALDNESS.
To everybody troubled with DANDRUFF.
To everybody annoyed by their Hair falling out.
To everybody suffering from SICK HEADACHE.
A remedy at last discovered.
MARAVILLA.
MARAVILLA. MARAVILLA.
The proprietors of this justly celebrated article beg to offer the Maravilla to the public as a [illegible] Restorer. [illegible] villa will bring back the Hair when apparently entirely gone; and if used as directed,
WILL PRODUCE GLOSSY CURLS
And preserve to the Hair
ITS NATURAL COLOR,
though one live to the age of three-score and ten.
Sold by all respectable Druggists, and Fancy Goods Dealers, and by the Proprietors,
CHARLES HENNET & CO., Perfumers,
Price, 50 cents. No. 96 Maiden-lane.

PILES, PILES, PILES.
NEW-HAVEN, Oct. [illegible]
DR. WITMER: I have been afflicted with external piles for the last eleven years. I was operated upon, and have tried all the advertised remedies for curing piles, but they did me no good. I was in a wretched condition, and was advised by Mr. Clinton, of your city, to try Dr. Witmer's Pile Suppository, which I did, and I am happy to state that it has entirely cured me of that dreadful disease—piles. Yours, respectfully,
EDWARD H. WARD.
Agency for the sale of Dr. Witmer's Pile Suppository, No. 135 Bowery, New-York.

KEROSENE OILS.
NOTICE.
The enlargement of the Kerosene Works being now completed, we give notice that ALL Orders from the TRADE will be filled promptly, at New-York Prices. KEROSENE OIL, on examination, will be found to be the only perfect Coal Oil yet offered, and to burn 25 per cent longer than any of the imitations in market.
NEW-YORK KEROSENE OIL COMPANY,
No. 85 Pearl-st.,
New-York.

SAVE YOUR CARPETS, FURS AND DRY Goods from Moths. In putting away clothing, furs, curtains, &c. for the season sprinkle freely with LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER. [illegible]
BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park Row, N. Y.
[illegible]

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A LARGE FRONT room, furnished [illegible]

WATER COOLERS: WATER COOLERS. [illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

TO BANKS AND CAPITALISTS. [illegible]

VILLAS, COUNTRY SEATS, COTTAGES, AND FARMS FOR SALE. [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE FINELY FINISHED FIRST-class 4-story [illegible] house and lot No. 17 East [illegible] For particulars apply on the premises, No. 17 East 32d-st., or to H. MASON, No. [illegible] Water st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEW FINELY finished four-story basement and sub-cellar brick house and lot No. [illegible] West 38th-st. [illegible] built in the best manner, and replete with all the modern improvements. Price $9,000; terms easy. Inquire of J. E. GAFFEY, No. [illegible] West 38th st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR STOCKS, a farm or country-place, two new three-story brick dwelling-houses, with high stone stoops, basements and under-cellars, in a pleasant part of Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. Railroad. Address PUTNAM, Box No. 1,112 New-York Post-Office. Two-thirds of amount can remain on mortgage if desired.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—A LOT ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A VACANT LOT ON THE SOUTH [illegible]

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS. ARCHITECTURAL [illegible] square. No charge for plans not approved of.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE [illegible]

FOR SALE—DWELLING-HOUSE IN PLYMOUTH [illegible] Inquire of RICHARDS HAIGHT & CO. [illegible]

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE AT AUCTION, AT the Orange Hotel, in Orange, N. J., on MONDAY, [illegible] a very valuable House and Lot [illegible] Main-street, Orange [illegible] New-York.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot of land [illegible] with a dwelling house thereon, well adapted for a business location.

JOHN L. BLAKE, Atty.

TO LET OR LEASE AT NEW-ROCHELLE [illegible] A good cottage-house, 40x30 on the ground [illegible] For further particulars inquire of ANDREWS & CO., No. 185 Beekman-st., near Pearl, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A [illegible] with fruit trees; an excellent well of water [illegible] For further particulars, apply to SAMUEL EDDY, No. 31 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence, with [illegible] acres of ground [illegible] Apply to F. C. BULKLEY, No. 42 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT at Sing Sing; newly painted inside and out; double piazzas on four sides; excellent water; gas throughout; carriage-house, barn, stable, &c.; beautiful view of the Hudson River; four acres land; choice fruit; less than one mile from depot. Inquire of WM. McCORD, opposite the premises, or of the owner, No. 128 Duane-st., New-York. WILLET McCORD.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS; 30 acres on Hudson River, commanding a magnificent view; on the premises is a new and elegant mansion, built in the best manner, having gas, hot and cold water throughout, two hot-air furnaces, &c. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. [illegible] Front-st., where further information may be obtained.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Located in Westchester County, 1½ miles [illegible] Inquire of J. ODELL, near the premises, or at No. 7 Madison-av., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, FACING LONG Island Sound [illegible]

[illegible]

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—[illegible]

FORT WASHINGTON—TO LET—TWO PRETTY cottage-houses, one of which is furnished, with large gardens [illegible] Apply to THOMAS J. NEWART, Nos. 39 and 23 Pine-st.

TO LET—TWO BEAUTIFUL COTTAGES, SITUATED in the village of Fordham, very convenient to the depot of the Harlem Railroad—one furnished. Will be let for the Summer. Inquire of [illegible] Broadway, or Mrs. [illegible] Fordham.

TO LET OR LEASE—A HOUSE SUITABLE for a Summer residence, situated on the shore of New-Utrecht Bay, seven miles from the City. Location healthy. For particulars, apply to LOUIS E. [illegible], No. [illegible] Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT FLUSHING TO LET—For 6 or 12 months, at moderate rent; convenient to cars and very commodious; with or without stable. W. R. PRINCE, Flushing.

TO LET—A SMALL FURNISHED COTTAGE, ON the Hudson River, at Riverdale. Apply to WILLIAM CRUIKSHANK, No. [illegible] Broadway.

TO LET.

ICE-CREAM SALOON, RESTAURANT, &c. —To rent, for a term of years, premises adjoining the new Opera House, in Brooklyn. [illegible] being opposite the Post-office, City Hall, Bank, Insurance Company, at the junction of the City Railroads, it presents many attractions for investment. Apply to JAMES W. SMITH, corner Court and Montague sts., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—TO A SMALL family without children. The house is of brown stone, in the most perfect condition, with every convenience and handsomely furnished. It is owned by the occupants, who will be absent for at least six months, but will rent the house for a year if desired. Location [illegible] Brooklyn, near Carroll-park. Cars pass within a few doors to two ferries. Address, with name, Mr. VAN H., Box No. 1,366, New-York Post-office.

TO LEASE—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. [illegible] Broadway. The first loft is [illegible] feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last 6 years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Ware-rooms. For further information apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. [illegible] Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. [illegible] Broadway.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIRST class dwelling, No. [illegible] Mansfield-place, 51st-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. This house has all the modern improvements; is in a handsome neighborhood, and within one minutes' walk of the cars. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,587 Broadway, or upon the premises.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS SMALL HOUSE, NO. [illegible] West 78d-st., high stoop, and all the modern improvements.

Also for sale, at Mount Vernon, a house, with outbuildings and one acre of ground, all in good order. Inquire of D. B. PIERSON, No. [illegible] 12th-st.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 25, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 208 William-st., the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE ENGLISH-BASEMENT HOUSE No. 171 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. House in fine order. The present occupant leaves for the country, and will sell any or all the furniture, &c., if desired. Will rent house low to a good tenant. Inquire of S. K. LANE, No. 62 Broad-st.

TO LET—A LARGE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, No. 43 Clinton-place, between 5th-av. and University-place. The house contains the modern improvements, and is very eligibly situated. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—A VERY NEAT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, No. 206½ East 20th-st. The house was built for the accommodation of a small family, and contains gas fixtures, Croton water, range, stationary wash tubs, bath room, &c.; rent $600. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

$350—FOR RENT—THE LOWER PART OF A first-class, brown-stone front house, No. 189 West 30th-st., consisting of two basements, two parlors, and four rooms on third floor; have contained all the modern improvements. Inquire of W. B. HILLMAN, No. 1,205 Broadway, corner of 29th st.

TO LET—THE LARGE BROWN STONE ENGLISH basement house No. 146 East 18th-st., near 2d-av. The house is commodious and contains every convenience. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 East 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone English basement house No. 16 Livingston-place, fronting Stuyvesant-square, and containing all the modern improvements. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 East 10th-st., near 3d av.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 42 Harrison st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH kitchen in rear in Bloomingdale, near Broadway, in first rate condition, hard walls, marble mantels and speaking tubes; a desirable location. Apply to S. D. WOODRUFF, No. 476 8th-av.

TO LET—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A PHYSICIAN or dentist, in a desirable locality in this City. Possession given immediately, as the present occupant goes to the country. Inquire at No. 196 West 23d-st., near 8th-av.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE Park Bank Building; Also, the 4-story house No. [illegible] St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Apply at the Bank, No. 5 Beekman-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE COMMODIOUS house No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University-place, designed for a first-class boarding-house. Apply to J. H. BROWER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE CHURCH IN 9TH-st., near 6th-av. For terms inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av. Possession immediately.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM WITHOUT BOARD.—Apply at No. 12 East 25th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

TO PLUMBERS, UPHOLSTERERS OR OTHERS wishing a store and shop room.—Store No. 123 Bowery, with a 2-story rear building, to let or lease. Apply to C. V. ANDERSON, No. 151 Allen-st., from 12 to 1, or after 7 P. M.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—FOR CASH—A HOUSE AND LOT ON 3d, 6th or 8th avs. Also, property on Broadway, between 14th and 30th sts. Also, a house and lot between 14th and 36th sts., 4th and 6th avs., in exchange for vacant lots. Apply to E. LAWRENCE & CO., No. 953 Broadway.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY TO RENT, A SMALL cottage; also part of a house in a pleasant part of the City, with a small family. Address E. M., Box No. 176 *Times* Office, stating location and terms, which must be moderate.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A HOUSE FURNISHED, either in this City or Brooklyn. Location must be first class, and furnished in good style. Price furnished not to exceed $15,000. Address LOCATION, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM wanted by a single gentleman, permanently if suited; private family preferred; between 8th and 12th sts. Address E. B., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM, BEAUTIFULLY situated, one mile from the Morristown Court-house, New-Jersey, containing about 70 acres, well divided into meadow, plow and woodland; is in a high state of cultivation, newly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling, barn, cowshed, granary, &c., with a never-failing well of water. For further particulars inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., second story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FARM HANDSOMELY situated, near New-York City, containing from 100 to 200 acres, in a good state of cultivation, well fenced and watered, divided into meadow, plow and woodland, and well-stocked with fruits. The dwelling must be commodious and well built, and all the necessary outbuildings must be of a substantial character. The buyer would not object to purchase the stock with the farm. Address G. & H., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL—MADE FROM BEST CANNEL COAL.—This oil is surpassed by none other in the market for purity, fine color and brilliancy in burning; always uniform in quality, low in price, and having all the best properties of the finest coal oils, it leaves nothing to be desired by the consumer. Warranted free from any mixture whatever. Barrels about 40 gallons. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

COAL OIL—TO THE TRADE—THE AMERICAN Coal Oil Company are now prepared to negotiate with any responsible parties for the exclusive sale of their oil [illegible]

[illegible]

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS—IN BOND, FOR EXPORT, [illegible]

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN.

Also on

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days sight, for sale in sums to suit.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, NO. 40 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN BANK, NEW-YORK. COLLECT NOTES and DRAFTS throughout the UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, CUBA and BRITISH PROVINCES, buy and sell BUSINESS PAPER, and all sound Securities, making ADVANCES when desired, and transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

DRAFTS issued for large or small amounts, PAYABLE IN EVERY CITY and TOWN in the United States.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, issue CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT, BANKER, No. 76 BEAVER-ST., issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

SEWELL, FERRIS & COMPANY, BANKERS. Dealers in bankable funds, specie, land-warrants and exchange, have removed to the office lately occupied by Messrs. Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, No. 27 Wall-st. Collections made with promptness on all points in the United States and Canada. Office of the Metropolitan Bank-Note Reporter.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO., NO. 38 WALL-ST., buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET, Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

A MEETING OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bondholders of the Albany Northern Railroad will be held at the office of Mann & Rodman, Attorneys, No. 39 Wall-st. (Jauncey Court,) on MONDAY, May 16, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to make preliminary arrangements for the sale and purchase of the said Road on the 20th May inst., on the foreclosure of said mortgage.

The attendance of all the parties interested is particularly desired.

MAY 12, 1859. MANN & RODMAN, Attorneys for Bondholders.

THE RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Trustees of the First Mortgages on the east and west division of this road request the bondholders to send their names and the number of bonds they hold to D. D. WILLIAMSON, Esq., President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York. Arrangements are in progress involving the interests of the bondholders, the particulars of which will be communicated to those responding to this notice.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE CO., May 10, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Nine Per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, out of the net earnings of the Company, payable on demand; one per cent. of which, being fifteen hundred dollars, will, according to the terms of its charter, be paid to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department.

HENRY BRECKMAN, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, May 10, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on and after the 20th day of May, instant, until which day the Transfer Books are closed.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Company, for the election of thirteen (13) Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, May 17; the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stocks will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. the 10th of May until 9 o'clock A. M. the 18th. W. H. EMERSON, Secretary, &c.

MILWAUKEE CITY GAS-LIGHT STOCK —FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR SALE.—Pays ten per cent. annually (five per cent. January and July) at the Phenix Bank, New-York. Five per cent. will accrue and be paid July 1.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

Also for sale, various other City Gas-Light Stocks.

FRANCIS' METALLIC LIFE BOAT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Trustees and the transaction of general business, will be held at the office of the Treasurer, Nos. 90 and 91 Beekman-st., on FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., 20th May inst.

$30,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on first-class improved property, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to GEORGE SIMONSON, No. 41 Exchange place.

$3,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE for five years, on first-class Brooklyn property, ($8,000.) Address Box No. 3,278 New-York Post office.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. has been declared payable on and after the 16th inst. By order.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TRANSPORTATION OF STORES.—NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 12, 1859.—Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for freight," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, Wednesday, May 18, 1859, for the transportation of 1,000 barrels, more or less, of Government stores, from the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, to the port of Hong Kong, China, there to be delivered to the United States Naval Storekeeper on shore, or to the senior Naval officer present. The offers must state the price asked per barrel without distinction between wet and dry; and each barrel or two half-barrels of bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, dried apples, pickles, sugar, butter, beans, molasses, vinegar or whisky, will be considered and paid for as a barrel, whether it be a whisky barrel or a barrel of smaller capacity. All other packages to be estimated at the rate of 5½ cubic feet to a barrel, whatever they may contain; and in the measurement of all casks other than barrels, the fifths will be deducted. No primage to be allowed. Payments to be made by any Navy Agent in the United States, to be selected by the bidder, and designated in the charter party, within thirty days after producing satisfactory evidence of the delivery of the cargo. The vessel must stand A No. 1, and be a first-class clipper ship, and pass the usual inspection by such persons as may be appointed by the Commandant of the Yard at Brooklyn, and be at the Yard immediately, ready to receive the freight; and if not presented for examination within three days after being notified of her acceptance, the Department will consider itself at liberty to offer the freight to the next lowest bidder, or to make such arrangements as may best subserve the public interest. The vessel, after taking the freight on board, to have immediate dispatch for the port of her destination.

GEORGE N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—AT the annual meeting of the Academy, held May 11, ASHER B. DURAND was reelected President for the ensuing year. Mr. T. S. Cummings having declined a reelection to the office of Vice President, and Mr. F. W. Edmonds to the office of Treasurer, Charles C. Ingham was chosen Vice-President, and Thomas S. Cummings, Treasurer. T. Addison Richards was reelected Corresponding Secretary, and J. B. Stearns Recording Secretary.

The officers, with Messrs George A. Baker, J. W. Casilier, F. W. Edmonds, Henry Peters Gray, Thomas P. Rossiter, and Arthur F. Tait, form the Council elect.

A. D. Shattuck and Louis R. Mignot, from the Associates, were appointed to serve with the Council as the Committee of Arrangements for the next Annual Exhibition.

The following Associates were made Academicians: Wm. Oliver Stone, Chas. F. Blauvelt, Louis R. Mignot, and James U. Hart.

The following Artists were made associates: H. A. Loop, Launt Thompson, T. H. Hotchkiss, J. B. Bristol, Eastman Johnson, David Johnson, and A. F. Bellows. By order. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS who convened and participated in the burial of the late MATT PEEL, respectfully return their sincere thanks to the Brothers of Naval Lodge No. 69, of F. A. M.; also, to Pro Patria Lodge No. 1, S. of M., for the very faithful, courteous and obliging disposition shown on their part, to further the interest and completion of the sad occasion referred to.

CHARLES WHITE, President.

T. B. PRENDERGAST, Secretary.

RECEIVER OF TAXES' OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 10, 1859.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—ALL TAXES on Real Estate for the year 1858 not paid on or before the 31st of May, will be returned to the Bureau of Arrears on the 1st day of June for collection.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CONFIRMATION.

This "Holy Rite" will be administered in St. John's Chapel (Hudson-square, Varick st.,) on the third SUNDAY after Easter, (15th inst.) Services commence at 10½ A. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—THE FIRST REformed Presbyterian Church, Duffield-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., is now completed and will be opened for Divine Service on SABBATH, the 15th inst. Service in the MORNING, at 10½ A. M., by the Rev. G. R. McMILLAN, (Pastor elect;) in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ P. M., by the Rev. JOHN N. McLEOD, D. D., of New-York; and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Prof. T. W. J. WYLIE, of Philadelphia; after which, the Rev. G. R. McMILLAN will be installed Pastor of the Congregation. The public are respectfully invited.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—THE Anniversary will be held at the Church of the Messiah, No. 728 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by eminent speakers.

The Festival will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, at Dodworth's Hall. Music, refreshments and brief speeches will be provided. Tickets to the Festival, at 50 cents each, may be had of the officers, and at No. 839 Broadway.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Chairman Anniversary Committee.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—A Social Festival of ladies and gentlemen will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Dodworth's Hall. Good music by Dodworth's Band, and good and abundant refreshments will be provided. Brief addresses by the Rev. Drs. BELLOWS, CHAPIN, OSGOOD, [illegible], FURNESS, and FARLEY, also PETER COOPER, W. [illegible], Mayor TIEMANN, and others. Tickets [illegible], at No. 839 Broadway, and at the door.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JOHN DENNER, Night scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st., or [illegible] East 12th-st. will be punctually attended to.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS WILLIAMS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. [illegible] [illegible]

The Rev. [illegible] Newport, R. I., and others.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF, No. [illegible] ELOCUTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE. [illegible] The Summer term opens May [illegible]. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. [illegible] HENRY M. PIERCE, LL. D., President. JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Summer term of this classical and scientific boarding school for boys, opens on the 1st Wednesday in May. [illegible] For circulars, address the Principal [illegible] or T. J. Crowen's Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH and Classical School for Boys. [illegible] The Summer session of twenty-two weeks begins May 2. Terms $90 per session. For circulars, &c., address the Principals, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.

The Rev. F. J. [illegible], C. D. [illegible], Principals.

TUITION AND BOARD, IF REQUIRED, at No. 33 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights. Mrs. TOWNSEND, having been for several years devoted to the education of youth, can refer to the parents of the children confided to her care. Terms moderate. No Summer vacation. Instruction in piano-forte, singing, and water-color drawing, by Miss M. ANTISELL.

AN ENGLISH LADY DESIRES A FEW more pupils to teach business handwriting, from which any other style may be written. Families waited upon, and those who cannot, from various occupations, attend during the day, can meet in class of eight or more, by addressing a note or calling at No. 642 Houston-st., corner of Wooster.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Delightful and healthy location; way of access. Special attention paid to young pupils. Terms $140 per annum. Parents desirous of placing their children in a good school in the country are invited to examine his circulars, sent on application to the Principal.

G. H. WHEELER.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—$120 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

$32 50 PER QUARTER—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Students received any time. For particulars, address the Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y., or D. G. HUBBARD, Esq., No. 62 Broadway.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 346 BROADWAY.—Schools and academies supplied with competent teachers and professors. Especial attention paid to music. Teachers of music and French wanted, at salaries from $300 to $700. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO. Reference—Dr. Lowell Mason, Faculty of Amherst College, etc.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—LOCATED AT WILTON, CONN.—Terms from $100 to $150 per year. Pupils received at any time. They are under the immediate care of the Principal. Location healthy. For full particulars, address the Principal.

AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LEXINGTON-av., corner 24th-st. Instruction thorough; discipline efficient. Experimental lectures, with apparatus, to illustrate Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. Terms moderate.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIVATE French and English Classical School, with fine playground and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 30th st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE HAS been transferred to the new and elegant buildings Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th st., between Madison and 5th avs.

The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector. C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

WANTED—SIX MISSES, FROM SEVEN TO THIRTEEN years of age. Board and tuition $140 per year. Address Mrs. D. D. OWEN, Preceptress, Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL receives pupils in its Primary, Commercial and Classical Departments at any time, fitting them for business or college. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

THE MISSES BEEKER'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies will be removed to No. 22 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on May 2.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REMOVE their Day School for young ladies, on May 1, to No. 183 Madison-av., one door below 33d-st.

TEACHERS.

FRENCH MUSIC.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO has several years' experience in this country, wishes to find a situation in a family or school in New-York or vicinity. She is perfectly qualified to teach French Music and all the branches of a good education. The best references will be given. Address Rev. HENRY M. FIELD, editor of the *Evangelist*, New-York.

EDUCATIONAL.—WANTED A SITUATION AS tutor or teacher, by a gentleman competent to instruct in the higher English branches, the classics, and French; is a college graduate and Church member; no objections to traveling or going South; references unexceptionable. Address, stating full particulars, TUTOR, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION TO take charge of and educate the children of a family without the assistance of a nurse; she would also direct the reading of older pupils; she has been accustomed to such a charge and can give the highest City references. Address E. N., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

Manufactured and for sale by ROBERT PATON, No. 23 Grove-st. Circulars sent on application.

PATENT EXTENSION TABLES. (New Improvement.) WILLIAM HEERDT'S Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 148 and 150 Wooster st., New-York. A large assortment always on hand.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Elegant suites for City and country from $25 and upwards, grained in rosewood, oak, walnut, &c., &c., ornamented in flowers, fruit and fresco. Mattresses, spring beds, &c., at the old established Eagle Enameled Furniture Manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theater. Goods carefully packed for the country.

A GREAT CHANCE IS NOW OFFERED TO those in want of furniture or bedding, or to those desirous of entering into the business; if not sold at private sale by the 28th inst., will be sold at auction, with the lease, improvements, hair picking and feather baking machines, &c., at No. 1,056 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts., New-York. Four or five upholsterers wanted.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. A large supply on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

CHAMBER FURNITURE—ENAMELED AND grained in every color and style, warranted to give entire satisfaction. Spring-bed bottoms on hand, and bedding of every description made to order, by E. C. WOODBRIDGE, No. 6 Sullivan-st., near Canal.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stock kept up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 125 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A SAFE AND PROFitable mechanical business in Brooklyn, already established, in a good location. The business is respectable and pleasant, and, with the necessary capital, extremely lucrative, the sales being exclusively for cash. From $3,000 to $6,000 will be necessary to extend the business as contemplated. Address W. H. B., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

$20,000—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

TO CLOTHIERS.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, who has been employed in the office of a first-class hotel in this City 4 years, is desirous of obtaining a position as salesman in a clothing establishment. As he has a large circle of Southern and Western friends, formed while in the hotel business, he can influence considerable trade. Excellent City references. Address G. L. D., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

$800—WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH THIS amount, in an established grocery store, now doing a good paying business; locality unsurpassed in the City. To a party desiring to go into business, this is an opportunity seldom met with. For particulars, address or call at No. 569 Broadway, room No. 23.

HAT AND CAP STORE FOR SALE—NEATLY fitted up and in one of the best locations in the City. Established ten years and now doing a first-rate retail trade. This is an opportunity seldom offered, and to an enterprising man is a first-rate investment. Is for sale only in consequence of the failing health of the present owner. Address HATTER, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF ZOPHER R. JARVIS' cordial store, No. 218 Bowery, for sale, and the store to let or lease. Inquire of HERMAN MAAS, corner of 1st av. and 2d-st., or of ZOPHER R. JARVIS, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A SHOP OF MACHINIST TOOLS consisting of lathes, planers, upright drills, shafting, belts, vices, and everything necessary for machinist business. Apply at 175 and 177 1st-st., Williamsburg, L. I.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD PAPER ROUTE, CHEAP, in Brooklyn. Terms cash. Apply at the *Times* Office, for James Gillan.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, residing in a modern house, near the 5th av., will take in board, the second floor, consisting of a handsome suite of rooms [illegible] Address A. W., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN DESIRING good accommodations, a pleasant home, and table well supplied, have now an opportunity by calling [illegible] Address Box No. [illegible]

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family, in a first class house, with all the modern improvements, situated on Brooklyn Heights, No. 48 Columbia-st., convenient to Wall-st. or Fulton Ferry.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE PARLOR AND BEDroom to let with full or partial board [illegible] Address A. B., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with board, on second story of house No. 46 Charles-st. [illegible]; no other boarders taken; suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Apply as above; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM HANDsomely furnished at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. [illegible]

BOARDING—AT NOS. 47, 49 AND 51 EAST [illegible] for families or single gentlemen. [illegible] E. BOYTON.

BOARD—WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife and two single ladies [illegible] Address J. C. V., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A LARGE HANDsome room, in one of the most delightful locations in Brooklyn, and suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Possession can be had immediately. Also two single rooms. House is large, airy, and convenient, containing all modern improvements. References required. Apply on the premises, No. 79 Sands-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—BEtween Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Pleasant accommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 28 Willow st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITHIN TEN MINUTES' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Rooms furnished and unfurnished. House first-class and finely located. No. 46 Concord-st.

TWO OR THREE RESPECTABLE YOUNG men can be accommodated with full or partial board (apartments furnished or unfurnished,) in a private family, by applying at No. 114 9th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO or three gentlemen can obtain well furnished rooms, with gas, bath and board, at No. 57 West 26th-st., convenient to Broadway and 6th-av. Dinner at six. Terms from $6 to $7 each per week.

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS AND TWO parlors, unfurnished, with chandeliers; partial board, if required; private family. Call at No. 40 Bowery [illegible], three doors from Spring. Rent low.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PAVILION, ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.—THIS spacious and elegantly furnished hotel will be opened for the reception of families and Summer visitors on the 1st of June. The establishment will be conducted so as to insure the comfort and pleasure of its guests. The attractions of Islip as a Summer resort are too widely known to require recital. Arrangements have been made to place still and surf bathing, and daily excursions upon the Bay, within easy reach of the occupants of the Pavilion. Communication with the City twice a day by the Long Island Railroad, and horses and carriages supplied to order. For further particulars, apply to J. G. ELLIOTT, No. [illegible] Wall st., where a plan of the premises may seen, and terms for board adjusted.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE ASHLAND HALL Summer Boarding House, West Bloomfield, N. J., will be open for the reception of boarders on Monday, 16th of May. These fine premises are now in process of being fitted up and furnished with all the appliances of a first-class Summer boarding-house. Its extensive buildings, with their dry, elevated position, beautiful shady lawn in front, numerous fruit trees and the near proximity of the whole to the West Bloomfield Railroad Depot (within two minutes' walk,) render this one of the finest retreats anywhere to be found within 16 miles of New-York City, with which it has communication by railroad five times daily. For board, &c., apply to WARREN MINGUS, Proprietor, on the premises.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS.—THE SPRING HOtel at Richfield Springs, will be open for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June; additional accommodations have been added to it. Two Sulphur Water Bathing Houses, one for ladies and the other for gentlemen, belong to the house. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY WANTED TO join a party to occupy a house for three months during the Summer, on the north side of Long Island, 1½ hours from the City; very desirable situation, on the water; first-class board and accommodations. For particulars, call on JAS. L. MORGAN, No. 47 Fulton-st.

THE FOREST HOUSE, BUDD'S LAKE, Schooley's Mountain, N. J., will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st June. Via Morris and Essex Railroad, to Stanhope station, two miles to the Forest House. J. M. SHARPE & CO., Proprietors.

BOARD AT ORANGE, N. J.—A PRIVATE family will receive several boarders (without servants); location central and convenient to cars and stages; four or five pleasant rooms to choose from. Address E. B., Orange Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, very near steamboat and railroad. Desirable accommodations for one or two small families, at moderate prices. Inquire at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

SUMMER BOARD.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN of respectability can find agreeable Summer board in a small private family, on Bergen Heights, 15 minutes' ride from Jersey City. Address Box No. 2,466 Post-office.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:

George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.

New-York, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.; EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS, Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st., Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard st., and Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm st., New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.

Bank doors, safes and window shutters.

Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.

Enameled grates and fenders.

Corrugated iron roofs.

Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish.

Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.

Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park place; Thomas Hunt's store, College place.

United States Custom houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121. SAMPSONS & BALDWIN, NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST.

Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half-oval and Half-round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe Iron, Para. Slitts and B R H.
Horse-nails Rods. T V P and other good brands.
Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

LOOK HERE.

LEWIS' HARDWARE STORE, No. 169 Canal-st., second block from Bowery, towards Broadway. A fine assortment of the best Carpenters' Tools, Cut Nails, Housekeepers' Hardware, &c., now opening. Call and examine.

THE LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH the new Patent Ice Breakers; Giffin's patent and Howe's patent. Buy one, take it home, and try the experiment. For sale by all hardware dealers; manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 229 Pearl-st., up stairs.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt Hope Cut Nails, &c.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVING fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.

CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES —For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SUPERIOR DOMESTIC ALES—FAMILIES can be supplied at their residences with the finest qualities of home brewed ale in bottles, kegs or barrels. Some of my bottled ales will compare favorably with the imported article, and at about one-half the cost. G. B. MENDUM, No. 36 Cedar-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Twenty varieties of foreign and domestic ales constantly on draught for sampling.

CELEBRATED SCOTCH, ENGLISH, AND American Ales, for family use, put up in 3, 5, and 10-gallon kegs, or in bottles, for sale at the family wine-store, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st. G. B. MENDUM, formerly No. 16 Wall-st.

N. B.—Twenty varieties of fine draught ales now open for sampling.

STATIONERY.

CARSON & HARD, WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE, No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.

Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in stock, such as BILL-HEADS, two to eight on a sheet. Also, PATENT HEADED BILL CAP. All kinds of Ruled Paper at 25 per cent. less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 96 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

MEDICAL.

[illegible] SARSAPARILLA [illegible] Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, [illegible] William-st., New-York.

[illegible]

RICORD'S PRACTICE. [illegible]

PILES CERTAINLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED. [illegible]

[illegible]

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES [illegible]

[illegible]

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE [illegible] DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. [illegible]

[illegible]

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL consultations. Dr. E. COBBE, [illegible]

[illegible]

DR. MORAND'S ANTIDOTE—A SPECIFIC remedy [illegible]

[illegible]

THE PURE COGNAC BITTERS [illegible]

DR. WARD, NO. 488 BROADWAY [illegible]

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane st., [illegible]

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS—FIRST ASSISTANT to the great Dr. Ricord [illegible] No. 612 Broadway [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—[illegible] No. [illegible] West 24th-st., New-York.

$500 REWARD.—GROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—[illegible]

MADAME KOCH, CHIROPODIST, WISHES to inform the public that she [illegible] No. 65 Fulton-st. [illegible]

DR. RALPH—AUTHOR OF THE "PRACTICAL Private Treatise." Office corner Houston and Crosby sts., (130 Crosby.) Hours, [illegible]

DENTISTRY.

DR. HATE, DENTIST, CALLS ATTENTION TO his rooms, No. [illegible] Broadway [illegible] children's teeth. Dr. H. recommends a [illegible] powder for preventing decay.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. [illegible] WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the cash capital principle.

[illegible]

ROBERT S. HONE, President. DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

FINE ARTS.

ARTISTS, TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS [illegible]

SHOW CASES [illegible] City Hall. A general assortment of Show Cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

ANDREW M. EASTWICK, EDWARD C. KNIGHT, PETER A. KEYSER, Trustees.

[illegible]

TERMS OF SALE.

[illegible]

No. 139 South-st., Philadelphia.

[illegible]

LARGE SALE OF RICH AND FASHIONABLE ROSEWOOD FURNITURE AT AUCTION. THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock precisely, [illegible]

[illegible]

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE [illegible] THIS DAY, (Friday,) at [illegible]

[illegible]

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

WALNUT FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms No. 516 Broadway, [illegible] all manufactured expressly [illegible] dressing bureaus, [illegible] hall-stands, centre tables, [illegible] side and sofa tables, oak [illegible] extension tables, washstands (marble tops), [illegible] chairs, ladies' work-tables, [illegible] and spring-back chairs, and a general assortment of other fine furniture. Can be examined at any time previous to the sale.

E. C. Frey, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF SPLENDID MATCHED CARRIAGE HORSES.—EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will sell on SATURDAY, May 14, at 12 o'clock, in front of salesroom No. 66 Cedar-st. (directly opposite the Post-office,) an elegant pair of dark bay matched carriage horses, [illegible] very stylish drivers and fast; 16½ hands high; [illegible] years old; warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle; can be driven in single or double harness; in every respect a most perfect team, and the warranties can be relied upon; together with a [illegible] in good order, pole and shafts, and a handsome set of silver-plated double harness, made by Lowry, [illegible]. The above is the property of a party leaving the country and will be sold without reserve.

J. W. Hunt, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesroom, No. 5 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of new and second hand household furniture, consisting in part of sofas, tête-à-têtes, lounges, chairs, rockers, [illegible] bookcases, chamber suits, &c., &c. Also, [illegible] parlor suites, covered in French [illegible] and warranted in every respect. Also, oil-paintings, crockery, cutlery, China and glass ware, &c. [illegible] Catalogues ready morning of sale.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

WATER-STREET.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on MONDAY, May 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, on Water-st., the valuable property [illegible] consisting of a plot of ground [illegible] with 3 four-story brick [illegible] and a three-story brick and a three-story frame [illegible] will rent for $1,700; [illegible] Maps, &c., at Nos. 7 and 8 Pine-st.

[illegible]

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL [illegible]

[illegible]

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, [illegible]

[illegible]

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—W. & [illegible]

[illegible]

TO FOUNDERS, MEN AND OTHERS.—AUCTION SALE.—Will be sold at auction by JAMES COLE & SON, Auctioneers, on FRIDAY, May [illegible]

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, MAY 13, [illegible]

[illegible]

A. Aronson, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE [illegible]

[illegible]

D. S. Hough, Auctioneer—Office No. 280 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SPLENDID FURNITURE [illegible]

DANIEL S. HOUGH will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 13, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture, in rich crimson and maroon brocatel; [illegible] rosewood and secretary bookcases; solid carved [illegible] centre, side and sofa tables; [illegible] bookcases, elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin tapestry; [illegible] etagere, with mirror backs, rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze atmoslu clocks, rich China vases and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil paintings. Dining room and chamber furniture, elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby [illegible] glassware, [illegible] cutlery, cake baskets, casters, bureaus, washstands with marble tops, costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, beds and bedding, [illegible] mirrors, mahogany suites of furniture in hair cloth cottage and mahogany [illegible] rosewood hall stand, oil-cloth, &c. Sale positive, and no postponement.

Wm. Withers, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK, at No. [illegible] Canal-st., all the furniture of a large house. Parlor suites, pier glasses, medallion, velvet and other carpets in great variety. Fine chance for housekeepers and others. 10,000 segars on Saturday, fine lot of furniture, &c.

J. L. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY (FRIDAY,) MAY 13, at the Store No. 392 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock—Standard roses, fruit trees, plants, &c., in every variety, just imported per ship Cornelia from Havre. The whole embracing the most varied selection of plants and trees offered this season, and all in perfect order. Sold by order, and on account of Messrs. Chas. Truffaut & Co., of Paris.

Grafted standard and half standard hardy tea, monthly and moss roses, green and hot-house plants. A great variety of dwarf dahlias, anemones, amaryllis, tulips, hyacinths, &c.

Fruit trees, apple, cherry, plum, pear, peach, [illegible] currant, &c., grape vines, &c.

The whole comprises the most select assortment of exotic plants of the season. Comprising some 1,000 lots, each lot embracing different varieties. The attention of connoisseurs is called to this sale.

Thomas B. Doughty, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, THE 13TH inst., at 12 o'clock, at Fort Schuyler, all the personal effects in said Fort belonging to the estate of Col. J. L. Smith, deceased, consisting of clothing, furniture, [illegible], &c. By order of THOMAS C. FIELDS, Esq., Public Administrator.

John Boyd, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 135 Ludlow-st., corner of Delancey, a general assortment of household and kitchen furniture, books, &c., &c. Terms cash.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON SATURDAY, 14th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 80 Nassau-st., a large stock of parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF MONROE, NEW-YORK.—CHARLES RUBENS against JACOB PICARD, Henry W. Vail, Constant Pequiquot, Auguste Pequiquot, William M. Bliss, Charles B. Douglass, William A. Wheelock, Austin H. Kelly, David M. Dorsival, T. Edwards Harper, Ellen Magnin, Jaques Gaudin, Edward L. Thé[illegible], Paul A. Bren, James A. Husband, Stephen M. Chat[illegible], and Lewis Fechenbach (assignee of Jacob Picard). To the above named Defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Charles Rubens, Plaintiff, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of said County, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at the City of Rochester, Monroe County, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Rochester, Aug. 12, 1858.

DANFORTH & TERRY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, my6-law6wF Rochester, N.Y.

SUPREME COURT—CITY, COUNTY AND STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN M. SCOTT, Plaintiff, against WASHINGTON L. GILROY and MARY, his wife, Defendants. To the Defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall in said City, on the 9th day of May instant, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 36 Wall-st., in the City, County and State aforesaid, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated May 10, 1859.

WILLIAM H. SCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney, my10-law6wF No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB LICHTENBERG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of her attorney, P. J. Joachimssen, No. 116 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 21, 1859.

CAROLINE LICHTENBERG, Executrix, &c., of ap1-law6mF* Jacob Lichtenberg, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN G. COLLINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of WILLIAM COLLINS, No. 41 Wooster-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 3d day of March, 1859.

JOHN FINLEY, WILLIAM COLLINS, Executors. mh4-law-6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL HUGHES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 179 Varick-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 6, 1859.

ap8-law6mF* JOHN HUGHES, Administrator.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

CAUTION TO DEALERS IN ELASTIC FABRICS CONTAINING THREADS OR SHEETS OF VULCANIZED RUBBER.—The undersigned gives notice that he holds an absolute conveyance from Charles Goodyear of the exclusive right to use vulcanized rubber, prepared according to said Goodyear's patent of June 15 [illegible], in all elastic fabrics the elasticity of which is due to the shirring or corrugating the sheets or threads of such fabrics, and to all woven, braided, cemented or sewed fabrics, or such as are or can be covered or protected on one or both sides with substances other than rubber, and in all smooth elastic shirred goods; and also to make and sell India-rubber threads of vulcanized rubber, and all threads or sheets of rubber which are or can be used or finished by union with or to be covered by fibrous substances. And he hereby gives notice that he is ready to supply the trade with all such fabrics at reasonable rates, and has a full stock now in store.

His attention has been called to an advertisement signed by William Judson, in which said Judson claims to be the owner of the right to import and sell such goods. The undersigned is satisfied that this pretence on the part of said Judson is a fraud upon the public, and is made for the purpose of injuring his business. Said Judson has never exhibited his pretended titles to any Court or to the public, and he does not afford the undersigned any opportunity of commencing any suit against him in order to test these titles. [illegible]

[illegible]

The undersigned therefore cautions all dealers in articles of the above description, containing vulcanized rubber, that no such goods can be lawfully sold in this country without his license and stamp, and that he shall prosecute, to the extent of the law, all persons infringing upon his said rights. Orders solicited, and rights to sell guaranteed, by

HORACE H. DAY, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

PATENTED FEB. 19, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858; MARCH 29, 1859.

For sale only by the Manufacturers, O'CONNER & COLLENDER, Nos. 53 and 55 Ann-st. And the patentee,

MICHAEL PHELAN, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

W. J. SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables and Cushions, superior to any now in use. [illegible]

[illegible] SHIPPING.

[illegible]

E. APPLETON & CO. [illegible]

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. [illegible]

[illegible]

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. [illegible]

[illegible]

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing March 21, 1859—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 12 A. M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by the above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 9, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 7:15 A. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.; for Tarrytown 8:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and Thirty-first sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 6:30 A. M. and 2:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—Leaves Fulton Market Wharf, by steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:30, 7:30 and 10 A. M., and 2:30, 4:45 and 6:30 P. M., connecting passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 10 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—APRIL 28, 1859.—Leave Brooklyn 10 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank; 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Hempstead; 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M. for Jamaica.

MUSICAL.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRUNG GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. O. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.

STEINWAY & SONS, Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 36 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE, MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS, For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges. At wholesale and retail.

PIANOS TO RENT.

MASON & HAMLIN'S MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS, OF ALL KINDS.

Ranging in price from $60 to $400, equally adapted for the church, vestry, school room, lodge-room, or parlor.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York. Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

Dealers supplied at regular factory prices. Descriptive catalogues sent on application.

THE BRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.

It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain.

It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.

It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the Violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.

It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its quality, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.

It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.

It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole agents,

WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, Between Spring and Prince sts.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

First-class PIANOS, fully warranted, plain or richly carved, at lowest prices.

PIANOS and MELODEONS to LET, or sold on installments. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

LADD'S SUPERB SQUARE PIANOS CAN be BOUGHT or RENTED at JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 732 Broadway.

ÆOLIAN, GRAND, BOUDOIR AND SQUARE Pianos, Harmoniums and Melodeons, new and second-hand, by Gilbert, Chickering, Prince & Co., and Mason & Hamlin, in plain and carved cases, cheap for cash; sold on installments, or for rent, with rent applied if purchased. Rosewood melodeons for $35; rosewood pianos for $100; piano stools, $2 50. American and foreign music, and music books, in every variety, forming the largest stock in the City, at wholesale or retail.

S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher, No. 706 Broadway.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS, of superior tone, and fully warranted, will be sold at great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange. By ALBERT WEBER, manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st. Purchasers will find this an excellent opportunity to get a good piano very low.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS' NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

THIRTEEN SECOND-HAND PIANOS—AT the following extremely low prices: $30, $40, $50, $60, $90, $115, $125, $135, and $160. Three 7-octave Pianos at $175, $200 and $225, but little used. Twenty Pianos and Melodeons to rent, at low rates. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR grand and square pianos. The best pianos made. Second hand pianos made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

GREAT BARGAIN.—A SPLENDID 7 OCTAVE rosewood piano, beautifully finished and with all the latest improvements, made by one of the best makers, and fully warranted, worth $400; must be sold this week at any sacrifice; it has been used a few months, and in perfect order. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers; wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

LADD'S PARLOR GRAND PIANOS CAN be bought at JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 732 Broadway.

CARHART & NEEDHAM'S MELODEONS can be BOUGHT or RENTED at JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 732 Broadway.

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$50,000 CASH CAPITAL.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

THOMAS E. AGNEW sells TEAS, WINES, BRANDIES, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS cheaper than any other man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Goods delivered free.

THOMAS E. AGNEW, Importer of Wines and Brandies, Grocer, Flour and Tea Dealer, wholesale and retail, No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

[illegible]

SUTTON & CO., No. 88 South-st., cor. Wall.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO, [illegible] Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, [illegible] on SATURDAY, May 28, [illegible]

[illegible]

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail June 25.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. Wessels, Commander, Carrying the U. S. Mail, will sail positively SATURDAY, May 21, at 12 M. For BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON.

[illegible] London, Havre, Southampton and Bremen, [illegible]

First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35. For freight or passage apply to

GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, No. 82 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.......$130
Second Cabin Passage.......75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.......$110
Second Cabin Passage.......60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 20.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 27.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 4.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 11.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 25.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, PHŒNIX, SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,

making, with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS AND GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to

Read or call for circular. TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York. TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Side-Wheel Steamship Line.

Cabin passage.......$15 | Deck.......$6

The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. Berry, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on FRIDAY, May 13, at 4 o'clock precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans.......$39 75 | To Augusta, Ga.......$20 00
To Mobile.......35 00 | To Atlanta, Ga.......23 00
To Montgomery, Ala.......28 00 | To Columbia, S. C.......20 00
To Charlotte, N. C.......22 00 | To Jacksonville, Fla.......21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.......31 00 | To Pilatka, Fla.......23 00

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:

GLASGOW, Thomson, Saturday, May 14, 12 o'clock, noon.
EDINBURGH, Cumming, Wednesday, June 1, at 12 noon.

Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 23 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship PATAPSCO, L. H. Layfield, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, May 14, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New-Orleans $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $22; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $5; PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND, $6. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain Parish, will receive freight for the above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on SATURDAY, 14th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $5; Petersburgh and Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $6. Meals 50 cents extra.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Captain A. Brownless, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports after the arrival of the steamship ASIA, which leaves Liverpool May 14, (probably May 27.)

Passage money to Nassau.......$45
Passage money to Havana.......[illegible]
Passage money between Havana and Nassau.......15

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, and extra pay procured.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 24 E. R. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. Dinner on board. Freight taken, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield and Boston Railroad. Office No. 105 Beekman-st. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

DAILY LINE FOR RONDOUT, KINGSTON, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton, each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. Anderson, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3.45 o'clock.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL, HAVERSTRAW AND SING SING.—The steamboat AURORA, Captain Amos Smith, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY DAY, at 8 A. M., touching at Amos-st.; and Peekskill at 1 P. M., making the usual landings.

OPPOSITION—FARE REDUCED TO ALBANY—Merchants' line from Robinson-st. pier daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. On SUNDAYS will make usual landings at 50 cents fare.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from foot of Jay-st. at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF HORSES JUST ARRIVED from the country, 5 and 6 years old, kind and gentle; warranted sound; will go in single or double harness; parted with because the owner has no use for them. Apply at WILSON'S Livery stables, 13th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

HORSES FOR SALE—THE ATTENTION OF any gentleman desirous to obtain a fine pair of perfectly sound and gentle carriage horses, is directed to the auction sale of EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., No. 66 Cedar-st., on Saturday next, May 14. See advertisement.

STYLE AND SPEED.—FOR SALE, A BAY horse, seven years old, kind and sound in single or double harness, long tail and mane, fast trotter, without a blemish. Call and see him at BROWN'S, No. 201 Madison-st., corner Rutger-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF GRAY MARES, EIGHT years old, 15¼ hands high, sound and kind, quick and stylish travelers. Apply at No. 197 Chambers-st., 3d story, New-York, or at TINKLEY'S stables, Love-lane, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THREE VERY FINE CARRIAGE horses, well matched and handsome, at No. 5 East 28th-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO OWNERS OF COUNTRY PLACES.

FERTILIZERS SUPERIOR TO PERUVIAN GUANO.

MAPES' SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME, first ever manufactured in this country, for grass lawns, flower and vegetable gardens, and all other crops. Recommendations from hundreds who have used it for ten years. In strong new bags 160 lbs. each. Nitrogenized superphosphate of lime, per bag $4, per ton $50. Mapes' superphosphate of lime, per bag $3 [illegible], per ton $45. Potash superphosphate of lime, per bag $3 50, per ton $45. A can of [illegible] for experiment, together with circulars containing full directions for use, can be had free of expense, on application to CHAS. V. MAPES, No. 143 Fulton-st. For sale at all agricultural warehouses.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

[illegible]

GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON.

[illegible]

CONTINUED SUCCESS.

FOURTH WEEK.

of

SHAKESPEARE'S CELEBRATED COMEDY

of

MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

IT WILL BE REPEATED,

with its

BRILLIANT CAST,

BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, SPLENDID COSTUMES,

PROPERTIES, APPOINTMENTS,

and

EXQUISITE MUSIC,

NIGHTLY TILL FURTHER NOTICE.

The Management would respectfully call the attention of

HEADS OF FAMILIES

to the fact that the beautiful

FAIRY-LIKE CHARACTER

of this exquisite comedy peculiarly adapts it to the

AMUSEMENT OF JUVENILES,

as well as "children of a larger growth," and would suggest the propriety of allowing them to witness this most

CHARMING FAIRY TALE,

which is presented in a style of unparalleled splendor every night.

Dress circle seats may be secured TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.

Doors open at 7 o'clock—to commence at 8 precisely.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

DELIGHTFUL ATTRACTION!

LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD,
LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD,
LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD,
LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD,

And her

TALENTED PARENTS!

In their most popular and pleasing performances,

On MONDAY, May 16, 1859,
On MONDAY, May 16, 1859,
On MONDAY, May 16, 1859,
On MONDAY, May 16, 1859,

AND EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING

DURING THE WEEK!!!

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, May 13,

187TH

And last night but one of Mr. WALLACK'S APPEARANCE THIS SEASON,

On which occasion he will appear for this night only as Adam Brock in Planché's Drama of Charles XII.

To be preceded by the elegant comedietta of

A MORNING CALL,

In which Mr. Lester Wallack and Mrs. Hoey will appear.

To conclude with the roaring farce of

BOX AND COX.

Box, Mr. Brougham; Cox, Mr. Walcot; Mrs. Bouncer, Mrs. H. P. Grattan.

To-morrow, SATURDAY,

BENEFIT and last appearance of MR. WALLACK,

Being the 188th night of his acting this season.

First and only night of Shakespeare's great Comedy of

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

BENEDICK.......Mr. WALLACK

Dogberry, Mr. Brougham; Claudio, Mr. Wheatleigh; Leonato, Mr. Dyott; Verges, Mr. Sloan; Don Pedro, Mr. Baugs; Beatrice, Mrs. Hoey; Hero, Mrs. Sloan, &c.

Rest of cast in small bills and future advertisements.

To conclude with, fifth time in 5 years, Kenney's roaring farce of RAISING THE WIND.

Jeremy Diddler, Mr. Walcot; Sam, Mr. Sloan; Fainwould, Mr. Floyd; Plainway, Mr. Chippendale; Miss Durable, Mrs. Vernon; Peggy, Miss Henriques.

In preparation, and to be acted the first time, in this country on MONDAY, May 16, E. Falconer, Esq.'s highly celebrated comedy in three acts, called

MEN OF THE DAY OR, Extremes,

with new and beautiful scenery, and a cast comprising the entire talent of the Company.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½.

A CARD.

Mr. WALLACK has the honor to announce that his BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON, will take place on SATURDAY, 14th, on which occasion will be revived for the first and only time this season, Shakespeare's splendid comedy of MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, with superb scenery, costumes and appointments.

BENEDICK.......Mr. WALLACK

The cast of the evening will include THE ENTIRE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.

The play will be followed by other entertainments.

BOX BOOK OPEN.

NOTICE.—In future the doors will be open at 7 o'clock, and the performance commence at 7½.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

Mr. S. B. MILLS, of the Conservatoire of Leipsic, has the honor of announcing that he will give his FIRST GRAND CONCERT, since his arrival in America, AT NIBLO'S SALOON, On THURSDAY EVENING, May 19, 1859,

On which occasion he will be assisted by Mrs S. B. MILLS, Pianist, her first appearance in America, and the following distinguished Artists, who have, in the kindest manner, volunteered their services:

Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD,

Messrs. SIMPSON, Tenor; THOMAS, Baritone; MOSENTHAL, Violin; CARL BERGMAN, Violoncello, and C. W. BEAMES, Piano forte.

Tickets, $1, to be had at the principal Music Stores, and at the Piano-forte rooms of N. P. B. Curtiss.

Two of Steinway & Sons' newly-invented overstrung Grand Piano-fortes will be used on the occasion.

To commence at 8 o'clock P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

MANAGER.......MR. E. EDDY.

THIS EVENING, May 13, 1859,

A Grand Spectacle and Spectacular Romance,

ROB ROY.

Rob Roy Macgregor.......Mr. E. Eddy
Helen.......Madam Ponisi
The Baillie.......Harry Pearson

M'lle Ducy Barre will appear in a Scotch Ballet.

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 7¾.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FIRST MUSICAL SOIREE OF THE METROPOLITAN MUSICAL SOCIETY, TUESDAY EVENING, May 17, 1859.

Tickets can be had and subscription opened at the MUSIC STORES ON BROADWAY.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessees.......Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard

THIS EVENING, May 13,

The performance will commence with

LUCRETIA BORGIA.

FOUR LOVERS.

MARRIED RAKE.

TOM CRINGLE'S LOG.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

OPEN EVERY EVENING,

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.

ELEGANCE AND REFINEMENT.

MOST UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS!

SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,

In Old Virginny style.

To conclude (second week) with a New Comic Spectacular Pantomime, entitled

THE GENII OF THE LAKE.

With new scenery, dresses, decorations, properties, &c.

CHANGE OF TIME—Doors open at 6¾ o'clock, the curtain will rise at 8 o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 12 cents.

NOTICE.—On SATURDAY NEXT, a GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE, commencing at 2½ o'clock.

THE INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION,

No. 624 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.

THE FINEST EXHIBITION of European Paintings ever opened in New-York.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

Season Tickets for two months, $1 each.

Open from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.

DR. GROUX WILL DELIVER HIS LAST lecture on the motions of the heart, &c., illustrated by electric experiments, in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, on SATURDAY, May 14, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Tickets 25 cents; may be obtained at the bookstores of Mr. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway; Messrs. MILLER, CLAPBACK & CO., No. 757 Broadway; and at the door. No postponement on account of the weather.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-fourth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy, consisting of upwards of eight hundred original works, by living artists, never before exhibited by the Academy, is now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the Galleries in Tenth-st., near Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets 50 cents.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Secretary N. A.

THE GREAT [illegible] GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING [illegible]

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO [illegible] GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

[illegible]

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES IN AMERICA.

THIS FRIDAY, MAY 13, AT 8 P. M. [illegible]

[illegible] May 13, for the first time in America, or London, [illegible] JUNCA, the great Basso, will make his first appearance at the Academy of Music [illegible] Conductors.......Mr. Muzio and M. Strakosch.

[illegible]

By general request [illegible]

[illegible] Donizetti's Comic Opera, DON PASQUALE.

Will be performed for the LAST TIME On SATURDAY, May 14, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MLLE. PICCOLOMINI

in her famous and admired character of Norina; Brignoli as Ernesto, [illegible] as Malatesta, [illegible] as Don Pasquale.

The sale of tickets for the Matinée will commence this morning at the Academy of Music, [illegible]

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

THERE WILL BE NO RESERVED SEATS.

For the convenience of ladies residing in different parts of this City and Brooklyn, tickets for the Matinée may be had at the following places:

[illegible]

Ross's Bookstore, No. 16 Atlantic-st., Frank, No. 39, Fulton-st.

Tickets will likewise be for sale at the ENTRANCE DOOR OF THE ACADEMY, for which especial purpose FOUR ADDITIONAL TICKET OFFICES will be opened.

The doors will be opened at 12½; the Matinée will commence at 1 precisely. The entire sale will be of short duration, so that visitors from the country may be in time for the railroads and steamboats.

MONDAY, May 16,

Debut and first farewell appearance, from retiring from the stage of Mme. CORA DE WILHORST, in I PURITANI.

De Wilhorst, Brignoli, Amodio, Junca, in the principal roles.

Donizetti's celebrated opera, (in) rehearsal, IL POLIUTO OR I MARTIRI in active rehearsal.

NATIONAL THEATRE.

NATIONAL THEATRE!

NATIONAL THEATRE.

GREAT SUCCESS

OF THE

NEW LEDGER DRAMA.

HIDDEN HAND.

TO-NIGHT.

Major Ira Warfield, surnamed Old Hurricane.......[illegible]
Herbert Greyson, his nephew, (a sailor).......G. L. Aiken
[illegible]
Black Donald, the Outlaw.......J. H. [illegible]
Gabriel Le Noir, proprietor of Hidden House.......G. W. [illegible]
Traverse Rocke, a young doctor.......[illegible]
Parson Goodwin, Minister of Tip Top.......[illegible]
Craven Le Noir.......[illegible]
Hatting Hal | Outlaws of Donald's band | [illegible]
Stealthy Steve | | [illegible]
Demon Dick | | [illegible]
Recorder.......[illegible]
Davy, Le Noir's servant.......[illegible]

Officers, Servants, Outlaws, Negroes, &c., &c.

Capitola, Old Hurricane's Ward.......[illegible]
Marah Rocke, the Deserted.......[illegible]
Mrs. Condiment, Old Hurricane's housekeeper.......[illegible]
Clara Day, the Young Heiress.......[illegible]
Pitapat, Capitola's Maid.......Miss Kate [illegible]
Dorcas Knight, housekeeper of Hidden House.......Mrs. [illegible]
The Unknown, of Hidden House.......Miss C. [illegible]
Old Nancy, of the Ruined Inn.......[illegible]
Rose.......[illegible]
Pink.......Miss [illegible]

Synopsis of Scenery, Incidents, &c.

Recorder's Court—The Female Newsboy—Old Hurricane—The Widow and her Son—Black Donald—The Compact of Crime—Hurricane Hall—The Young Lady that wanted to see the Devil—The Plot against Capitola—Hidden House—The Unknown—Capitola visits Hidden House—The Church—An Unwilling Bride—Triumph of Old Hurricane—Revelation of the Mystery.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

(Late BURTON'S.)

Under the Lessee Ship of

MANAGER.......Mr. P. R. CONWAY.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 7¾ o'clock precisely.

Last night but one of the eminent artiste, Miss Davenport, who will appear this evening as

JULIA

in the

HUNCHBACK.

Supported by

AN UNUSUALLY BRILLIANT CAST.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 13, 1859,

The play, in five acts, by Sheridan Knowles, of the HUNCHBACK.

Julia.......Miss Davenport

To conclude with the Comedietta of

THE PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.

On SATURDAY EVENING the new play entitled MONA LISA, with the last act of MASKS AND FACES, for the Farewell Benefit of Miss DAVENPORT, and the closing night of her season.

Prices as usual. Seats secured without extra charge.

NATIONAL THEATRE.

Lessee.......Thomas C. Sterns | Stage Manager.......G. L. Aiken

THIS EVENING, May 13,

To commence with the Drama entitled

THE HIDDEN HAND.

Major Ira Warfield.......Mr. G. L. [illegible]
Herbert Greyson.......[illegible]
Capitola.......[illegible]

To conclude with

RAFFAELLE THE REPROBATE.

CHURCH'S PAINTING,

"THE HEART OF THE ANDES."

On exhibition for a short time previous to being taken to Europe, at

THE STUDIO BUILDING,

No. 15 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

J. McCLURE, Proprietor.

THE REV. DR. CHAPIN WILL DELIVER AN ADDRESS AT THE GRAND HORTICULTURAL FESTIVAL AT PALACE GARDEN HALL TO-NIGHT, commencing at 8 o'clock.

MUSIC, &c., &c.

Admittance 25 cents; children half price.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—FRIDAY, May 13. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the drama of THE SONS OF THE REPUBLIC, and the farce of THE HAPPY MAN. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the [illegible] domestic life entitled JESSIE VERE; OR, THE RETURN OF THE WANDERER, cast with the whole strength of the new and distinguished company. After which, the Farce of THE HAPPY MAN. [illegible] Happy Family, Picture Gallery, &c., all for 25 cts. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents; Parquette seats, 13 cents additional.

GRAND HORTICULTURAL FESTIVAL AND SOIREE DANSANTE.—A series of elegant entertainments, to be continued from May 9 until the 14th, will be given at the Palace Garden, (now greatly improved,) and in the new and spacious Hall on the west side of the grounds, in aid of a contemplated Horticultural School for Females. Oratory, Music, Flowers, and Birds will be brought into requisition to make this the most interesting, intellectual, and attractive festival ever given in New-York. Particulars in future advertisements.

RURAL FESTIVAL AND MUSICAL PICNIC—Given by the New-York Musical Mutual Protection Association, in conjunction with the American Musical Fund Society, at JONES' WOOD, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, June 6 and 7. Full particulars in future advertisements. Admission 25 cents.

U. C. HILL, Chairman.

D. SCHAADE, Secretary.

LECTURES IN BROOKLYN.—THE REV. J. LORD will deliver a lecture on "Luther and the Reformation," at the Brooklyn Athenæum, THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 13. Tickets for the Course (five lectures) 75 cents, single admission 25 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

VANVLECK, READ & DREXEL have removed to No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank Building, and offer their services in all branches of a legitimate banking business.

We invite attention to our superior advantages in making collections throughout the country. When instructed, claims are placed in suit, or adjusted by faithful and reliable attorneys.

Our charges are as reasonable as those of any responsible house in the City.

New-York, May 9, 1859.

REMOVAL.

KEROSENE OIL COMPANY

Has removed to

NO. 63 PEARL-ST.

THOMAS DIXON, BANKER, Removed to No. 43 William-st., near Pine. Sterling Bills on sale.

REMOVED SINCE THE 1ST OF MAY.—ALEX. VOGELEY'S Office, for the sale of Watch Glasses and Engravings on glass, to No. 132 William-st. Double thick glasses fitted on Watches, and promptly attended to. All orders received.

REMOVED—MISS SHEPPARD BEGS TO INFORM her friends and ladies generally, that she has removed to No. 10 [illegible]-st., between 5th and 6th avs., where she can be consulted in cases where the hair is thin, bald or becoming gray.

WILLARD, WOOD & CO. HAVE REMOVED to their new store, 25 and 28 Barclay-st. New-York, May 10, 1859.

HENRY NICOLL AND DAVID THURSTON, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, have removed their office to No. 39 Pine-st., second floor. New-York, May 10, 1859.

DR. JAMES D. TRASK HAS REMOVED from White Plains, Westchester County, to New-York, No. 12 East 14th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP, THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Call and get the circulars. REMOVED from No. [illegible] to [illegible] GAY & [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Fourth Anniversary of the Universalist Sabbath Schools [illegible]

[illegible]

A hymn was then sung by the congregation, after which the Rev. [illegible] of Williamsburgh, delivered an address to the children. The speaker was pleased to see so many children [illegible]

[illegible]

Another hymn was then sung, and the Anniversary closed with chanting the Lord's Prayer and pronouncing the Benediction.

National Reformatory Convention.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Convention met again in the Historical Society's large hall, Thursday, at 10 A. M. After prayer and reading the minutes, Mr. Halliday called attention to the Times' report of Mr. C. L. Brace's remarks—there was a great mistake either in the report or the speech itself. Mr. Brace replied that the report was correct—he did say just about what the Times said. Mr. Halliday said the cost of sending out or feeding children by the Home of the Friendless, was very much overstated. [Mr. Brace had said that the Children's Aid Society could send off 700 or 800 children a year, at an expense of $12 to $15 per head, while institutions like the Juvenile Asylum or the Home for the Friendless paid an average of from $80 to $100 per head for a far less number sent out or housed.] Mr. R. N. Havens said that the statement was much overstated concerning the Juvenile Asylum. Mr. Brace said that he would prove the truth of his estimate at any proper time.

[Mr. Brace states that his estimate was made by apportioning the whole expense of fixtures each year—such as house-rent, interest of investment, &c.—and support of the establishment to the number of children relieved. His point was to show that the rent expenses of each Reformatory Institution are not merely what they pay for the passage-money or board of each child aided, but the whole cost to the public of the establishment. On private conversation with Mr. Halliday, he discovered, from the peculiar method of keeping their accounts, that the expense for the Home of the Friendless had not been so great, though probably, in his judgment, from $50 to $60 per head for each child.]

The Committee on Time and Place of next Meeting reported Philadelphia as the place, and the second Tuesday of May, 1860, as the time. Agreed to.

The Committee on Statistics reported an abstract of the returns made to them of all Reformatory Institutions here represented:

In the Twenty-three State Reformatory Schools since the establishment of the first one in 1825, there had been in all—pupils 40,722

Of which there were males	25,940
" " " females	14,782
In these 23, there are now—pupils	5,036
males	4,096
females	1,330
Their capacity of accommodation was—for pupils	6,824
Cost (so far as reported,) of buildings, locations, &c.	$2,179,000
The annual expense (so far as returned)	$412,395
Deaths in the institutions since 1825	800

Mr. Hills (of the managers of the Western House, Rochester) complained that pretty nearly everything had been discussed out of order. While the topic he wished to discuss was in order, he would briefly give his opinions on the kind of legislation needed. Legislators generally know very little about these subjects, and were illy fitted to make laws for reformatory-schools, for they were generally selected with reference to their soundness on a different kind of goose. Mr. [illegible] in his mind, that to the institution was appropriated by the last Legislature only about a quarter of the [illegible] asked for. If they ever had any ideas on topics of this sort, they very soon lose them after getting to the Capital. The simplest legislation they can give is the best. The charters they grant should only name the object of the institution to be created, name the incorporators, classify the trustees, appoint building commissioners, and provide that all of certain classes of offenders against society should be committed to these trustees in their persons. [illegible]

Mr. Van Bure, of the Brooklyn Truant School, de-[illegible]

[illegible] the Society did not withdraw from the Tract Society rather than be constantly battling with them on the subject of Slavery. The Doctor replied that he wanted to fight them now and fight them ever on the subject [illegible]

[illegible]

The American Bible Society.

The Forty-third Anniversary of the American Bible Society was celebrated in the Academy of Music yesterday morning. The audience which assembled there at 10 o'clock, at which hour the exercises commenced, half filled the Academy, and within half an hour the building was very nearly full.

The Rev. Dr. Bangs read a passage from Revelations and offered prayer.

Henry Fisher, Esq., Assistant Treasurer, then read the Treasurer's report, and the Rev. Dr. Holdich read the Managers' Report, of which the following is an abstract:

During the year two of the Vice-Presidents have died, Matthew T. Scott, Esq., of Kentucky, and the Hon. William Jay, of N. Y.

Fifty-five new Auxiliaries have been recognized, sixteen of them in the State of Missouri.

Of Life Directors, eighty-five have been made during the year; and of Life Members, 1,859.

The receipts of the year amount to $415,811 57, being an increase of $16,851 16 over the former year. Of this amount $169,880 14 are gratuitous, and $245,936 81 from sale of Bibles and Testaments.

The number of volumes issued is 721,885,—since the organization of the Society, 12,885,309.

Grants of books have been made to Auxiliary Societies, benevolent institutions, and individuals, as usual, when needful.

A new Welsh Bible with references has been published; a new Welsh Testament; a Modern Armenian Bible, 12mo., and portions of the Old and New Testaments in Mohawk. Now in preparation, a Modern Armenian Bible, 8vo., with references; a new German Bible, 12mo., and portions of the New Testament in Cherokee.

There are thirty-nine agents employed by the Society, including one in the Levant. They are chiefly engaged in superintending and promoting the distribution of the Scriptures.

The work of general supply, commenced three years since, though retarded by the pressure of the times, is nearly completed. New fields, however, are opening, and many counties begin already to require another canvass, owing to the rapid increase and changes in the population.

Grants of money have been made for publishing the Scriptures in France, Germany, Greece, Turkey, Syria, India and China, to the amount in all of $33,300, aside from the funds expended in the Bible House in printing foreign versions. The increasing demands for the Scriptures in foreign countries, Christian, Mahommedan and Pagan, are beginning to awaken a deep interest in the Board; and not a little solicitude is felt lest the means to meet these demands shall not be seasonably furnished.

The Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, President of the Society, next briefly addressed the audience. There were familiar truths with regard to the Bible, he said, that it was well frequently to recall. It was the Word of God, all Truth; it had withstood all the attacks which had been made upon it in past time; all science, all nature, everything mundane bore witness to its verity; there would be no other gospel; when its prophecies were fulfilled the new book of a better life would be opened.

Hugh Maxwell, Esq., followed. He confessed his embarrassment before such an audience. There were here, he said, the descendants of many different nations, all come together to bear witness to the sanctity of the Bible. He sketched the progress of the Bible Society, founded in 1816, working silently and privately till 1829, when they resolved that throughout the whole of the United States and Territories the Bible should be distributed to every family, and having distributed since its foundation 20,000,000 of copies of the Holy Scriptures. In the revivals of religion, in the prayer-meetings held in this Academy, and in the vigor with which religious works were carried forward, were the evidences of the good which had been accomplished by the distribution of the Bible. The first public library erected in Egypt was deemed to have been placed under the protection of the Deity, and upon it were written the words: "The nourishment of the soul." In yonder building, where the Society had its offices, the protecting Spirit of God dwelt, and there was truly the nourishment of the soul. In the Bible House was exhibited the development of a mighty power—the printing-press—which was designed to sustain the intellect, and give to the conscience free exercise. He supported the first of the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That the Report, an abstract of which has been read, be printed and circulated under the direction of the Board of Managers.

2. Resolved, That the Bible is the great conservator of God's truth in the earth, and the source of all true progress among men.

3. Resolved, That the increasing demand for the Holy Bible makes it necessary that the funds of the American Bible Society should be increased to enable the Society to meet this demand.

4. Resolved, That the Bible, God's richest Revelation, and a blessing to all men, is preeminently the book to elevate, to educate, and to give true learning to the learned.

5. Resolved, That we recognize the claim which all mankind have to the Bible as being the Book of God, and therefore, like the world, the air and the light, the common heritage of all.

The Rev. Dr. Clark, of Cincinnati, spoke to the second resolution. He praised the object of the Society. It was not the antiquity of the Bible that made it so valuable to us, its rich treasures of diction, or the fact merely that it emanated from the Creator—for everything in nature had its origin through Him—but it was the fact that it contained the revelations of God to man.

The Rev. B. C. Meigs, of Ceylon, India, seconded the resolution, and gave some account of the distribution of the translated Bible in Ceylon. There, he said, the Bible had always been made a text-book in the seminaries and schools, and was taught more thoroughly than in his own land. The East India Company had excluded the Bible from the schools in India, but he thanked God that this could be no longer. He had recently attended a meeting at Exeter Hall, where the English people indicated clearly that they would permit this thing to be no longer. He spoke at length of the difficulties of bringing Gospel truths to bear on the heathen mind. Their idea of God was that of a Being having only the characteristics of the Heathen Divinity; their idea of repentance was that of the Roman Catholic religion—fasting and inflicting injuries upon themselves; of Heaven they had no proximate conception; of hell they had no idea; but when the light of the gospel came to shine upon them, then, by degrees, they comprehended these things. In conclusion, to those who were engaged in spreading the gospel among the millions of Asia, and to those who desired to take part in the work, he addressed words of exhortation and encouragement.

The Rev. Dr. McFerrin, of Nashville, Tennessee, next spoke, urging the necessity of increasing the funds of the Society. The number of those who were without Bibles, the demand for the Holy Book every year occasioned by the organization of new Sabbath-schools, by the labors of missionaries, and by the relation of the Scriptures to all other books, especially those which treat of science and nature, which they explained and illuminated, rendered it of great moment that there should have been more funds. In view of these demands to advance slowly was to stand still; to stand still was to go backward. The age called for "Bibles! Bibles! More Bibles!"

The Rev. Dr. Fisher, who was to have spoken to the fourth resolution, was prevented from attending the meeting by a domestic affliction, and Mr. George Douglass spoke, and closed by announcing that he gave $10,000 to the American Bible Society. [Great applause.]

The Rev. Dr. Palmer, of New-Orleans, spoke in support of the fifth resolution. He said he would not stop to consider the many proofs that the Bible was the Book of God, but there was one argument that was unanswerable. When we stood beneath the rays of the sun we did not need to inquire what it was that warmed us and gave us light, and those who read the Bible could not but feel that it contained the truths of the Almighty. In a lengthy address he laid down the doctrine, and supported it forcibly, that all must be united in support of Bible truth. When he had concluded, the resolutions were adopted, the doxology sung, and the benediction pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Bangs.

Previous to the exercises at the Academy, a business meeting of the Society was held at the Bible House, at which the officers of the last year were reelected.

American Home Missionary Society.

The Society held its Thirty-third Anniversary last evening, in the Church of the Puritans. Rev. Wm. T. Dwight, Vice-President, in the chair. The audience, considering the storm, was quite large. The platform was occupied by a number of prominent clergymen and others, friends of the cause. The exercises were commenced by singing and prayer, when an abstract of the annual report was read by C. E. Rossiter, Treasurer of the Society. The report states that

The number of ministers of the Gospel in the service of the Society, in 23 different States and Territories, has been 1,054.

Of the whole number, [illegible] have been the pastors or stated supplies of single congregations; [illegible] have ministered in two or three congregations each; and [illegible] have extended their labors over still wider fields.

The missionaries have preached to congregations of colored people; and [illegible] in foreign languages—[illegible] to Welsh, and [illegible] to German Congregations; and [illegible] to congregations of Swedes, Norwegians, and Frenchmen.

[illegible]

Fifty houses of worship have been completed; [illegible] repaired, and 61 others are in process of erection.

Ninety-seven young men, in connection with the mis-[illegible]

[illegible] the report concluded with expressing the hope that Christians everywhere would feel it their duty as well as their privilege to contribute towards the labor of bringing seamen within the folds of Christ.

The Rev. N. H. Pendleton in moving the adoption of the report, made a brief address. The conversion of sailors, he argued, was of more importance than the conversion of any other class of men. A sailor became a missionary, when converted, and it was he who literally fulfilled the injunction of Christ, "Go ye into all parts of the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." It was a lamentable fact that so little general interest was felt in converting sailors to Christ, sailors who were inured by toil, by self-denial and an unflinching will, to be the most efficient heralders of the glorious Gospel. It was gratifying to know that the Christian Church was awakening from its stupor and arousing itself to active and philanthropic effort. He urged that one dollar contributed to bring the sailor under Gospel influences would go further than ten times the amount contributed to other charities.

The Rev. Ira R. Steward, pastor of the Baptist Mariners' Church, said he was a fisherman by birth, and used to dig bait, throw out his hooks and lines and catch fish. He was now a fisherman of men, and he was glad to say, that by the blessing of God, he had had very good luck.

The question being put as to the adoption of the report, it was carried in the affirmative.

Following its adoption, a collection was taken up. The Chairman made a statement that every cent that was contributed was spent in giving the Gospel to sailors. There were no expenses, no salaried offices; all the officers gave their services for nothing, and there were no expensive officers hired.

A letter was read from Governor Morgan, expressing his intention to have been present at the meeting, but regretting his inability to attend, on account of the pressure of his official duties.

After some remarks by the Rev. Mr. Stone, the Society proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year. The former officers were chosen unanimously.

The exercises closed with a doxology and benediction.

☞ For reports of the proceedings of other Anniversary Meetings, see Second Page.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

ANOTHER NOMINATION FOR CITY INSPECTOR RETURNED TO THE MAYOR.

A meeting of the Board was held last evening, Thomas McSpedon, Esq., the President, in the Chair.

The subjoined communication was received from the Mayor:

Mayor's Office, New-York, May 12, 1859.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen: I respectfully nominate Dennis Carolin for the office of City Inspector, to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of George W. Morton.

This nomination is made in view of the last clause of the 18th section of the amended Charter of 1857, which makes it the duty of the Mayor, whenever any person nominated by him shall be rejected by the Board of Aldermen, to immediately nominate another person—the nomination made by me of E. Benson McGown for the same office at your last meeting having been returned by your Honorable Board to me and thereby rejected.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

Alderman Boole moved that the nomination be respectfully returned to the Mayor.

Alderman Adams—I move as an amendment that the document be laid on the table.

Alderman Boole—As there is evidently a desire to make buncomb speeches on the subject, I move the previous question to shut them off.

The ayes and noes were being called, when Alderman Peck said he wished to explain his vote. He stated that this was the fourth nomination which had been sent in by the Mayor, and as the first name had been withdrawn and the others had been returned he could see no objection to Dines Carolin, a good Democrat and a man well worthy of the confidence and respect——

Alderman Boole—(Interrupting)—I rise to a point of order. I believe the gentleman is stating what is not true, and is misrepresenting the Committee having Dr. Foster's charge.

Alderman Peck resumed his remarks. He was speaking in a eulogistic way of Mr. Carolin, when Alderman Genet renewed the point of order.

The Chair deemed it well taken and Alderman Peck sat down.

Alderman Bradley, when his turn came to vote, explained also that he was in favor of the confirmation of any good Democrat, particularly when he was such an unobjectionable man as Mr. Carolin. He did not think the Committee on the City Inspectorship ever intended to report to the Board. He should vote in the negative. At this point he was called to order by Alderman Boole.

The motion to return the communication to the Mayor prevailed by a vote of 10 to 5.

Alderman Genet offered a resolution, which was laid over under the rule, to the effect that a Committee of three should be appointed to devise and pursue such measures as they might deem necessary to defend and maintain the title of the City to the use of lands under water outside of the line of the grant of such lands by the State, heretofore made to the City or individuals, and to prevent the appropriation thereof to the use of individuals in violation of the rights of the City or of the Department of Public Health.

A resolution presented by Alderman Smith, was adopted, referring to the delay in the work of the Battery enlargement, and asking the Street Commissioner for full particulars, that the Common Council might take the necessary measures for completing the said enlargement.

Alderman Stephens offered a preamble and resolution, which declared that the expenditure of amounts of $250 and under by Heads of Departments was illegal, and could not be made without the consent of the Common Council, as shown by the 38th section of the new Charter. The matter was referred to the Joint Committee on Accounts to prepare an ordinance requiring each Head of Department to make a monthly estimate and present it to the Common Council, of the probable sum necessary to perform such work as can be legally executed without entering into contracts therefor.

Alderman Stephens called up the majority report, adverse to leasing Reservoir Square to the American Institute. It was laid over and made the special order for Monday next.

The report in favor of taking up the Russ pavement in Broadway and resetting it as Belgian pavement, was unanimously agreed to. This work is to be performed by Charles G. Waterbury, at a cost of $1 30 per square yard. It is understood that the contract is entered into to test whether the Common Council have the right to make contracts or not.

A resolution was unanimously adopted appropriating $2,500 to David T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council, for his services in editing and compiling the Corporation Manual.

A large amount of routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned to Monday next.

Police Reports.

The Late Cherry-street Stabbing Case.—Bridget Freeman, the woman who was stabbed a few evenings since at No. 24 Cherry-street, by John Joyce, a tailor, died late on Wednesday evening at the City Hospital. Joyce, his wife, mother and the deceased were in a room together, when a dispute arose between the deceased and Joyce's mother. The deceased made an effort to strike the mother of Joyce, and the latter interfered and stabbed Bridget in the left side with a pair of tailors' shears—the wound proving mortal. Coroner O'Keefe held an inquest on the body yesterday. Barney Connolly, who witnessed the altercation and stabbing, and Julia Joyce, mother of the accused, gave testimony corroborating the above statement. The medical evidence showed that the deceased died from the wounds she received. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by wounds inflicted with a pair of shears, by John Joyce, May 8, 1859." The prisoner, on being examined, confessed the stabbing, but said he was provoked to it, by the deceased attacking his mother. He was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. He is only 21 years old, and has been married but a few weeks.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Another Change in the Presidency Expected at the Capital—Blockade of the Gulf Ports—Cuban Government Successes of the Liberals, &c.

New-Orleans, Thursday, May 12.

The Tennessee brings dates from Vera Cruz to the [illegible], and from the City of Mexico to the 2nd of May. The news is unimportant.

General Robles was at Jalapa with 1,500 men. He had issued a decree forbidding the passage of the American mails.

Great confusion existed at the Capital, where a change in the Presidency was daily expected, and another outbreak consequently feared.

Miramon was trying to raise money from European capitalists on a pledge of the church property, the Archbishop consenting to the mortgage.

The English and French fleets were still at Sacrificios.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

New-Orleans, Thursday, May 12.

Guadalajara had been taken and the capture of Tepic, San Blas, Colima and Manzanillo by the Liberals, is confirmed.

General Marquez had been completely routed by the Liberals, with the loss of 800 prisoners, among whom is reported to be himself.

General Robles was still at Jalapa, surrounded by Generals Arteaga, Llave and Traconis, all awaiting the result of matters at the capital. If driven thence, Robles will pronounce.

The indignation of the British residents against Mr. Otway is very strong.

Miramon had decreed the closing of all the Gulf ports.

Plots were in existence to oust Miramon and reinstate Zuloaga.

The clergy were trying to raise money, and a loan of $40,000,000 was proposed.

The entire position of affairs was equally.

Minister McLane had returned to Vera Cruz in bad health.

THE ADVICES IN WASHINGTON.

Private dispatches from Mexico, telegraphed from New-Orleans to Washington, represent the prospects of the Liberals for taking the Capital as very encouraging. The efforts of Miramon to raise money in Europe, on the Church property, are considered as futile, in view of the hostile condition of affairs on that continent. The taking of the City of Mexico by the Constitutionalists is considered merely a question of time.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Departure of the Chevalier Wikoff—The European War—Secretary Floyd—Mexico.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, May 12.

The Chevalier Wikoff left here this afternoon, having in charge the Chinese Treaty.

Secretary Cass has a private letter from Mr. Dallas corroborating the foreign news on the War question.

Secretary Floyd left to-day for his Virginia home, to be absent a fortnight. Col. William R. Drinkard is in the meantime Acting Secretary of War.

The Administration is still hopeful of the Liberal Government in Mexico, though by no means sanguine. Señor Barandiaran is still non est. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Thursday, May 12.

The Territorial routes between Neosho, Mo., and Albuquerque in New-Mexico, and between Kansas, Mo., and Stockton, Cal., which were let by contract last year, have been discontinued, to take effect from the 1st of July next. The failure of Congress to make the usual appropriations for the Post-Office Department, the interruptions of the mails, mostly from the presence of hostile Indians along the lines, and the consequent reduction of mail matter to a comparatively insignificant amount, are the reasons alleged for the discontinuance of this overland service.

Mr. Greenwood, the recently-appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has entered upon the duties of his office.

Judicial Nominations in Massachusetts.

Boston, Thursday, May 12.

Governor Banks has selected the following gentlemen to compose the Judges of the new Superior Court, as established by the last Legislature, the nominations to be confirmed by the Executive Council: For Chief Justice—Charles Allen, of Worcester. Judges—Julius Rockwell, of Pittsfield; Otis P. Lord, of Salem; Marcus Morton, Jr., of Andover; Ezra Wilkinson, of Dedham; John A. Andrew, of Boston; Henry Vose, of Springfield; Seth Ames, of Cambridge; James D. Colt, of Pittsfield; Thomas Russell, of Boston.

Election in Nova Scotia.

Halifax, Tuesday, May 10.

The Province is now going through the ordeal of a contested election, the main feature of which is the old issue between the Catholics and Protestants. The present Government, which is nominally conservative, solicits the Catholic influence by the cry of no proscription of Romanism. Joseph Howe and his associates of the Liberal party, have taken the Protestant cause under their care, and are energetic in opposition. This is precisely the opposite of the recent election in Prince Edward Island, where the Conservative party claimed the Protestant and the Liberal party the Catholic interest. The contest will be very close, both parties claiming the victory. Thursday last was the nomination day; and Thursday the 12th, is election day.

Farming operations throughout the Province are far advanced.

Later from Nicaragua.

New-Orleans, Thursday, May 12.

We have advices from Nicaragua to May 2. No event of importance had happened there since the last previous dates. It was reported that Monsieur Belly was trying hard to buy the Nicaraguan Congress.

Quebec and Farther Point Telegraph Line.

Quebec, Thursday, May 12.

The Telegraph builders reached Trois Pistole, about 100 miles below this city on the 10th inst., and we expect the line will be completed to Farther Point (fifty miles further East) in season to transmit the news, due at that place on the 27th or 28th inst. Our weekly line of steamers will all be boarded at Farther Point by the Agent of the Associated Press, to whom and to the Canadian Press, the public reports will be telegraphed exclusively, by an arrangement similar to the one which exists with the New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia lines.

Sailing of Emigrants and Missionaries for Liberia.

Baltimore, Thursday, April 12.

The Colonization Society's ship Mary Caroline Stevens sailed at noon to-day for Liberia with 153 emigrants, mostly manumitted slaves. Three Presbyterian missionaries, namely: The Rev. A. Miller, and the Revs. James and Thomas Amos, also went out in her. The usual religious exercises were held on the occasion.

Later from Havana.

Charleston, Thursday, May 12.

The steamship Isabel has arrived here with Havana dates to the 10th inst. News unimportant. Sugar was dull and declining. Molasses was unchanged.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
North Briton	May 14	Quebec	Liverpool
Glasgow	May 14	New-York	Glasgow
Bremen	May 14	New-York	Southam'n
Bavaria	May 16	New-York	Southam'n
Niagara	May 18	Boston	Liverpool
United Kingdom	May 18	Quebec	Glasgow
Anglo Saxon	May 21	Quebec	Liverpool
Kangaroo	May 21	New-York	Liverpool
Ocean Queen	May 21	New-York	Southam'n
Persia	May 25	New-York	Liverpool
Vigo	May 28	New-York	Cork
Arago	May 28	New-York	Southam'n
Nova Scotian	May 28	Quebec	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Adelaide	April 26	Galway	New-York
Weser	May 1	Southamp'n	New-York
Nova Scotian	May 4	Liverpool	Quebec
Arago	May 4	Southamp'n	New-York
Borussia	May 4	Southamp'n	New-York
Vigo	May 6	Cork	New-York
Canada	May 7	Liverpool	Boston
North American	May 11	Liverpool	Quebec
City of Baltimore	May 11	Liverpool	New-York
Vanderbilt	May 11	Southamp'n	New-York

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Illinois	May 20	New-York	Aspinwall
Coatzacoalcos	May 20	New-Orleans	Minatitlan

FOR MEXICO.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Tennessee	May 15	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz

FOR HAVANA.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Philadelphia	May 17	New-York	Havana
Isabel	May 20	Charleston	Havana

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, May 12.

Cleared.

[illegible]

Arrived.

[illegible]

Ship Manhattan, Dixon, Liverpool April 7, with mdse. and 600 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Had heavy weather up to the Banks, since then light westerly winds and thick weather. [illegible]

Ship South Carolina, Kempton, Bordeaux, and Cordova Roads March 25, with mdse. to Post, Smith & Co. [illegible] Has experienced very heavy westerly gales on the passage.

Ship Neptune, (Brem.,) Bahle, Bremen [illegible] with mdse. and 84 passengers to Muller & Kruger.

Ship Princess Royal, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Curry, Liverpool April 6, with salt to master. Has had heavy westerly winds.

Ship Wm. Tapscott, Bell, Liverpool April 11, with mdse. and 700 passengers to Tapscott & Co.

Bark La Plata, (of Salem, new, 450 tons,) Chowell, from Salem, in ballast to master.

Bark Orinoco, (Br.,) Webster, Leith March 28, with coals to Peter McLeod, Jr. She had heavy weather—lost and split sails. April 21, during a gale, E. Hanson, a seaman, fell from the fore-yard on deck and was killed. April 26, lat. 43 58, lon. 58 48, spoke bark Alma, from Milford for Boston, 40 ds. out, short of provisions, and supplied her.

Galliot Fosca Baiena, (Dutch,) De Waal, Amsterdam 54 ds. with mdse. to Funch & Meincke.

Brig Mariner, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Atkinson, Palermo 56 ds., with fruit, &c., to Chamberlain & Phelps. Has experienced heavy westerly gales; laid to 22 ds. in succession, under close-reefed sails. April 26, lat. 39 50, lon. 60 18, spoke ship E. B. Somers of New-Orleans, steering eastward. May 2, lat. 41 29, lon. 67 56, spoke bark Marinette, of St. John, N. B., fm. New-Orleans for Liverpool.

Schr. Helorean, Freeman, Franklin, Me., 3 ds. with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Dresden, Hooper, Machias 10 hours, with spars to Peck & Church.

Schr. Pleiades, (Br.,) McBurnie, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds. with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Laviniah Jane, Ketchum, Norfolk, with mdse. to master.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, York, Stonington 2 ds., ballast.

Schr. Hume, Phinney, New-Bedford 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Lion, Bix, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Potomac, Lord, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Democrat, Pendleton, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. Benj. Stannard, Dowers, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Corinth, Baker, Gloucester, with fish.

Sloop Mount Hope, Sullivan, Taunton, with nails.

SAILED—Steamship Cahawba, for New-Orleans and Havana.

WIND—Sunrise, N. E.; meridian, do.; sunset, N., and light.

Below.

Ship Constellation, Mulliner, from Liverpool April 8.

Ship Webster, Lawrence, from Liverpool April 7.

Bark Cuba, (Br.,) from Glasgow.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, May 12, sunset—Ships Manhattan, (in tow of the Achilles,) and Webster, from Liverpool, and three brigs on the bar, bound in. Bark Cuba, (Br.) is still at anchor at the Spit, bound in. The steamship Cahawba, for New-Orleans and Havana, passed the bar at 3:12 P. M. Ship Indiana, another ship, two barks, and three brigs, are at anchor near the Spit, bound out. Wind light from S. E.; weather cloudy and hazy off shore.

HIGHLANDS, May 12, sunset—One ship in the offing, bound in. Wind light from S. E.; hazy off shore.

NORFOLK, May 12—Arr. schr. Francis J. Henry, fm. Baltimore, bound to Petersburg; with assorted cargo, leaking badly—damaged in the late storm.

HAMPTON ROADS, May 12—Arr. bark Ann Elizabeth, Gould, Matanzas.

BOSTON, May 12—Arr. ship Sir Colin Campbell, McNabb, Ardrossan; schr. Johanna Bertha, Fenega, Rotterdam.

Spoken, &c.

Chieftain—bark, of and from Lancaster for St. John, N. B., May 1, lat. 41 41, lon. 59 00.

Grotto—ship, of Rockland, for Bristol, April 23, lat. 42, lon. 43 55.

Fame—bark, of Yarmouth, N. S., from Naples for Portland, May 2, lat. 41 41, lon. 60 49.

J. F. Chapman—ship, from Liverpool for Boston, April 21, lat. 46 12, lon. 36 50.

Man[illegible]—ship, of Boston, bd. East, April 30, lat. 40 40, lon. 50 30.

Star of Peace—ship, bd. E., April 21, lat. 40, lon. 36.

St. Peter—ship, from New-Orleans for Bordeaux, April 28, lat. 43 05, lon. 49 12.

Tigress—ship, of Boston, was seen, May 4, off Sable Island.

Telegraph—fishing-schr., May 9, on George's Shoal.

Versailles—ship, of Boston, bound East, May 1, lat. 40 48, lon. 63 50.

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

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[illegible]